New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V....NO. 1358. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICAN WAR-SHIP

THE RISING OF PEAT MOVEMENT.

The Swedish Alliance and the Position of Denmark.

RUSSIAN PLAN OF NEXT YEAR'S CAMPAIGN.

The Wholesale Massacre of Coolies.

IMPORTANT COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The Royal Mail steamship America, Capt. Shannon, with our mails, arrived at Halifax yesterday morning. The mails were dispatched in the afternoon, and reached this City about 1 o'clock this morning. We publish the news of interest in our English files received in the Telegraph from Halifax. We present their main contents in the following pages.

The Minister of Costa Rica.—Commodore Paulding.

[illegible] Tuesday, Dec. 18.

White Austria and the Western Powers spread [illegible] which were to be [illegible] to St. Petersburg, the former proposed not [illegible] of the Allied Powers [illegible] Austria will [illegible] Russia if the conditions [illegible] Austria. As was said in a previous letter, the conditions are those mentioned in the first letter of the *Times* of the [illegible] It is important that the third of the five conditions will hard [illegible] Russia of a great part of the advantages which she obtained by the treaty of peace concluded at Bucharest in the year 1812.

[illegible] Russia shall cede so much of the territory of Bessarabia as is necessary to cause to all the mouths of the Danube;" and [illegible] Russia is confined to Cherson in the north, to the Crimea, and to the Sea of Azoff. In the third Article of the Peace of Bucharest the Turkish Provinces of Chotzym, Ismail, and Kilia are ceded to Russia, and are now to be returned by its original possessor.

[illegible] Russia also obtained the [illegible] of the province of Bessarabia, and a glance at the map will show how very [illegible] Russia and Turkey [illegible] there will only be a "dry frontier." A few days since His Majesty, the King of Prussia, [illegible] Russia, but went to the Diet of Prussia and Saxony, in which had been forwarded by Austria to the Russian Government.

It is believed that they the propositions will be supported by King Maximilian, but it is positively known that they have not met with the approbation of Prussian Majesty. Apartments have been [illegible] Count Walmoden, at the "Arcadien Hotel" since Thursday last, but it is supposed that he has not returned at Brussels, or has [illegible] from his Royal master. It is [illegible] that the Emperor has also written to the King of Prussia, but no positive information has [illegible] on this subject.

[illegible] of England and France speak in very [illegible] terms of the straightforward and honorable conduct of their Governments, and feel convinced that Austria will [illegible] Russia if the conditions [illegible] of which Count Buol-Schauenstein was the bearer, [illegible] the Allies. It may be stated that my statement employed the word respect (to Austria) and not confidence (to respect). It need hardly be added that the foregoing statement does not [illegible] Austrian.

Russian Alliance with the Western Powers.

The Amsterdam *Dagblad* gives evidence to the statement that a circular has been issued by the Swedish Government, setting forth the motives which led to the late defensive treaty with England and France. The Swedish journals have even heard the language employed in the document denoting a remarkable change in Sweden's relations with Russia, and is of so marked a character as to justify the belief that in the Spring she will engage energetically in the war.

The Position of Denmark.

The Copenhagen correspondent of the *Times* says:

[illegible] to a private letter I have received from Copenhagen, it is stated that the Danish Government, yielding to the pressure of the partial occupation of neutrality by Sweden, and the [illegible] inevitable conflict with the United States on account of the Sound Dues, had decided [illegible] advances to the Allies in the matter of the future campaign in the Baltic.

For some time the Government, as is represented [illegible] between Russia and France, to [illegible] the Sound Dues, and make the advances, and at last found for the [illegible] in consequence of [illegible] Russia, Prussia, and Sweden [illegible] *Times* of Monday, [illegible] *Times* of Tuesday, there will only be a "dry frontier." A few days since His Majesty, the King of Prussia, [illegible] Russia, but went to the Diet of Prussia and Saxony, in which had been forwarded by Austria to the Russian Government.

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According

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Board of Comptroller.

The Board of Comptroller met last night, when among others.

the Committee on Finance reported on the tax levy for 1856, an increase of $[illegible] over the amount as proposed by the estimate of the Comptroller, which was published some time ago. The report was adopted by Comptroller [illegible] and passed.

PROCEEDINGS PROPOSED ON THE BOARD.

The matter of publishing the proceedings of the Board came up, and the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, that the Comptroller be, and he is hereby directed to publish in the Common Council advertising for the Department of the Common Council, and report the proceedings published to the Common Council, for their action. [illegible]

First—The amount of their daily City circulation, exclusive of [illegible]

Second—The amount of their daily City circulation, exclusive of [illegible] and the number of such advertisements, [illegible] thousand copies of such circulation within the limits of the City.

OPENING OF ALBANY-STREET.

A resolution was offered to take from the table the memorial of [illegible] and others, asking the Common Council, to rescind the action of the Board, opening a street [illegible] in the matter of the extension of Albany-street, through Trinity burial ground. The resolution was adopted.

APPROPRIATIONS.

A resolution was offered to appoint a special Committee of five to make arrangements for the proper celebration of the anniversary of the birthday of Washington; and also appropriating $1,000 for that purpose.

After passing a number of bills to a third reading the Board adjourned.

Professor Schmidt's Lectures on German Language and Literature.

In compliance with the request of the Senior Class of Columbia College, Professor Schmidt, a distinguished German scholar, delivered on Thursday in Hope Chapel the first of a series of six lectures on the "German Language and Literature anterior to the Reformation." The audience, which was tolerably large, was composed mainly of the students belonging to the institution in which the lecturer holds the office of Professor, and their friends, with a sprinkling of the members of the College Faculty.

The learned gentleman was introduced by Mr. CLARK.

Next to those great truths, he said, in opening, which concern the most important interests of man, nothing can be more interesting than the study of the various languages of the many different sections of the great human family. Of all the inhabitants of the earth, man alone has received the power of uttering his voice in the utterance of what is conceived and developed by the free spirit, which thinks and determines for itself. And as it is the organ by which the mind steps forth from its secret chambers into the scenes and realities of life, and communicates the discoveries of its meditative solitude to others, language must be progressive in its development, for its master is ever growing, both by the cultivation and enlargement of his native powers, and the impressions he receives from nature around him. The history of a nation's language is, therefore, to a great extent, the history of that nation's mind; for it is both the recorder and the repository of the achievements which the nation accomplished.

The lecturer proceeded to speak of the origin of the Germanic nations, and of the light which their language throws on the first period of their history. The early history of that people, he said, is covered with impenetrable darkness. Hence we were left to infer the character of their earliest literature from the progress in letters which, as more recent researches have exhibited, had been made by those nations of remote antiquity from whom the German race undoubtedly derived its origin. There was no recent for disputing the fact that the race by whose immigration the country now known as Germany was originally peopled, came from Southwestern Asia. Germany derived its language from the same source as the ancient inhabitant of Persia. It also obtained from the East the Runic characters, which were subsequently abandoned and adopted by the Scandinavians who emigrated north, and which were obviously the first method of writing employed by the Germans. The Lecturer referred to the division of the Germanic races into the Saxons, Franks, and Suevi, and entered into a very recondite disquisition as to the origin of the word "German," which he inferred to be Persian, conferred on this people on account of their military valor. The earliest specimen of their literary composition was found among the Goths, anterior to the time of the Frank kings. It was a translation of the Bible into the language spoken by the Goths, who then lived on the coast of the Baltic Sea, and who were a branch of the Suevi, or Alemanni, who were one of the principal races inhabiting Germany. The first prince who, after the introduction of Christianity, promoted literature and patronized its professors, was CHARLEMAGNE. The poetic form of that early period consisted in the alliteration of metrical lines. The succeeding princes neglected the cultivation of the language and its literature, and this neglect was followed by the fact that Germany derived its Christianity from Rome, and with it the language of Rome, which soon became the language of the learned. The lecturer next adverted to the antiquity of literature among the Germans, and to the character and derivation of the Runic characters, which he traced to the Phœnician alphabet. He referred at some length to the literary compositions of the time immediately succeeding CHARLEMAGNE, and for the next two or three centuries. The discussion of this, as well as the other questions treated of in the preceding part of his address, was marked by much research and critical discernment. He concluded amid loud applause.

Lecture on Artists.

On Thursday Dr. DEWEY delivered a lecture on the above subject at Clinton Hall, of which the following is an outline: He defined his theme as "The influence of the Fine Arts upon human culture." The whole of earth's sphere is full of educating agencies. Every leaf and flower, every sunlit mountain height belongs to Heaven's grand institute for training the human mind, and the humblest laborer in Art has the exposition of this teaching committed to him. What is the province of Art, beyond the domain of mere utility? Why a picture, or a noble cathedral, or a strain of music, that gives delight to the human spirit, is as *useful* as a plough or a machine. What would be this City if there were nothing in it ministering to the highest ideals of life, nothing but shops and banks, a mere collection of houses? It would be ill for society if higher ideas were withdrawn. The spire on the church is more than an idle metapher. The village steeple is vocal with a thousand memories. He who makes his abode beautiful, does a good work. Proportion, beauty, grandeur, the recognized characteristics of the towers of Cologne, suggested to the mind of SCHILLER, the poetic expression—"frozen music." Man did not write their thoughts in stone before the invention of printing. The higher forms of architecture have a language of their own, which will only be fully rendered in the coming ages. Costly monuments of devotion are right symbols of the religious feeling. Architecture has assuredly its mission for human improvement. Thousands of years look down upon Ethora and Elephanta, upon the Pyramids and the Coliseum, and each laborer upon these mighty piles did something for the mental wants of future ages; all teaching, perhaps without being conscious that they were doing so.

The Doctor passed on to the review of Sculpture and Painting, in a similar relation. All manufacture that goes beyond the mere supply of food, is full of art—silks, china, furniture, in artistic design and labor, all contributing to mould and refine the thoughts of men. They are helps to civilization, which would be absent were men confined to plain prison walls. Our pictorial literature is a great aid to a more definite knowledge of things, say of Egypt, of the East; panoramic paintings—what assistance do they afford to stay-at-home travelers; the costumes and scenery of London, of Karnac and Thebes. What a city would be without architecture, the Old World would be without the works of MICHAEL ANGELO, of GUIDO, CARAVAGGIO, RAFFAELLE, and the divine efforts of the older masters, remembrances to be hung up in the tablets of memory forever.

Painters, as a body, are laborious, unobtrusive, living in art for its own sake, sacrificing the actual for the ideal, singing out from all the objects upon earth the *beautiful* for their study—thoughtful, modest and deserving.

The lecturer passed a warm eulogium on HORATIO GREENOUGH. He asked him at Florence whether the sum detailed by Congress for his statue of WASHINGTON would pay him. "I do not know," said he, "but if the task be the death of me I will do it." He described other of his works already in this country. Is it not well that the image of our WASHINGTON should be placed by the efforts of Art in seated majesty before us? GREENOUGH died in 1847. It is a sad satisfaction to think his finest work was that well-known production—a child-angel leading another, and a human child safely along. Dr. DEWEY spoke of the "Apollo Belvidere," that grand impersonation of living, spiritualized humanity, in terms and *tones indicating how well and strongly he felt and* enjoyed that sixth sense which is the exclusive privilege of the lovers of Art.

Of LEONARDO DA VINCI and of RAFFAELLE, the Doctor gave a vivid sketch. The well-known "Last Supper"—(familiarized to us by engravings)—for 400 years the multiplication of copies of this work has touched the *hearts of millions with tenderness and beauty. Is not such a man a teacher?*

As the Madonna del Sisto of RAFFAELLE, is there nothing in the power of such labors to soften the heart? The beauty of innocence—the loveliness and purity of woman. The most acute loved children. Strangely and *wonderfully beautiful is childhood*; the weakest and most helpless of beings, and yet the strongest. The mother's fair form—the sunshine of her affection, that never goes down—how well has the undying RAFFAELLE transferred and perpetuated the moral outline of that which is loveliness in our spiritual nature.

The doctor spoke warmly in commendation of [illegible]

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

A STRANGE BAD AND A DESPERATE STREET.

The man Green, a brief account of whose complete swindling in our last issue, was yesterday the center of attraction at the office of the Chief of Police. From morning till night, he was visited by numbers of his victims, who had come made aware of his arrest. They all acknowledge him to be the "smartest" swindler they had ever heard or read of. The tale told yesterday, was not half long enough; indeed, it gave but a brief sketch of his doings. He has defrauded almost every large jewelry firm in town, a few tailors, and a host of others, who declared they "could not have believed it." Those who came to identify him were issued much trouble for Green made a clean breast of the entire affair, the method in obtaining the property, and how disposed of. In the late now he was brought before Justice BEAMAN, at the Essex Market Police Court, where many other complaints were entered against him, and then he was again committed to the custody of Officer Keeh. Green, as he calls himself, although the name is an assumed one, sat in the back room of the Chief's office, and received the various calls with becoming dignity. He chatted freely with the officers and such others as remained, and appeared but little discontented at his unfortunate position. He is a fine, intellectual looking man, and thoroughly accomplished. His command of language, elegance of diction and entire address are such as would be likely to disarm suspicion of his honesty. He was born in Dublin, Ireland, and is now 41 years of age, though he looks some years younger. His accent has just sufficient of the brogue to make his conversation interesting, and he has many traits in common with a "rale Irish gintleman," as represented on the stage. He is something of an artist, and remarkably skillful in the performance of any work that requires taste. He believed himself—as do all such men—to have been grievously wronged.

He says he has lived in this country for several years. Shortly after his arrival in this city, he engaged in the work of the Methodist ministry, and with great success; for wherever he preached the church was thronged. He occasionally occupied the pulpit of several of the Methodist Churches, and finally went out to Elizabethtown, N. J., to oblige a brother minister, who was indisposed. His preaching there was more successful even than it had been in New-York. "At that time," said he, while telling the story, "I had a strong brogue on my tongue, and this, perhaps, had much to do with my popularity; for it was something novel to them to hear Methodism preached with an Irish brogue." His popularity as a preacher so increased in Elizabethtown, that many forsook the other churches to listen to him. This exercised the other preachers very much, and one of them—a distinguished preacher—found it necessary to warn his people not to run after every strange preacher, but to adhere to the old landmarks. An old lady of the place, noted as much for her wealth as for the piousness with which she clung to it, was so taken with the preaching of the strange Hibernian, that she gave him towards his support, as he had no salary, the sum of $100, and actually went so far as to donate him for company a beautiful sweet-tempered cow, with most garden (and grape) vines. He hesitated about accepting the offer, as he preferred stopping in New-York, but finally, with his wife took possession of the house and "lived well." He labored in union with his friend, the regular Methodist pastor of the place, who was "a good fellow, but rather jealous;" was present at all the prayer meetings, and made fast friends among the congregation. At length a difficulty arose between him and the other clergyman, about who was to preach. It was near the close of the year, and Green had proposed, as a means of increasing the congregation, a watch meeting, and one which he felt sure would add to his laurels. It was at the watch meeting, Rev. Mr. Greer, it was intended, should preach one part of the night, and the other clergyman the other. Earlier in the day Mr. Greer, being unwell, told his brother that he feared he would be unable to assist him in the labors of the night. He felt sufficiently recovered, however, before the meeting commenced, and went to it to perform what was expected of him, but was greatly astonished to see his brother rise in the pulpit and announce to the congregation that, in consequence of the indisposition of his colleague, he (the speaker) would be obliged to do all the work of the night. The church was packed and many of the congregation were disappointed for they had come to hear Rev. Mr. Greer. The latter explained the circumstance to one of the parishioners who demanded an explanation, and both clergymen were brought together. One of them asseverated strongly that his brother had told him that he was too unwell to preach, and the other as strongly stated that he said no such thing. The matter did not end here, for the regular clergyman commenced at once a series of persecutions which resulted disastrously to Mr. Greer. His living at the house of the rich and penurious old lady before alluded to, was brought forward, and mentioned as something strange. At length a number of charges were made against him the worst of which was that he had been seen to drink a glass of wine in the parlor of his admirer, the rich old lady. Becoming very angry at such treatment, Mr. Greer went to the pastor, announced to him his determination to cease his connection with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and demanded his letter of dismissal, but it was refused him. His wife did the same, and the letter was given to her.

He next tells of himself as being in Cincinnati, a merchant in the Japan-ware business, and there failed. He next appeared in Philadelphia, in pursuit of some employment, but found it difficult to obtain any. He could get a few days job here and there, as a japanner, but the work being unsteady, he accepted a situation with the manufacturers of gas-meters, he doing all the nice work—such as the lettering of the figures on the indicator, &c. But yet, for doing this work, which (he says) but very few men in this country can do, he received but seven shillings per day, although being obliged to work from 6 o'clock in the morning till past 8 o'clock at night. His wife being now afflicted with a partial and painful deafness, he accompanied her to New-York, for the purpose of consulting an aurist. On arriving here, he took up his quarters at a respectable boarding house, and *at his purse was a short one, he set out in* pursuit of employment. He read over the advertisements, and one which he felt sure would add to his laurels. It was at the watch meeting.

COMMERCIAL.

State of New-York, Comptroller's Office,

[illegible]

GENERAL FUND.

REVENUE.

[illegible]

Total, [illegible]

Balance in the Treasury Sept. 30, 1855, [illegible]

The increased deficiency during the year is [illegible] Bonds issued during the year, for temporary loans to the Treasury, (temporarily stated as part of the State debt) [illegible]

[illegible]

The amount of the temporary debt on the 30th of June last, was $[illegible] The report of Mr. Bell, dated Jan. 27, 1855, provided the Auditor of the Canal Department was unable to pay the $300,000 from the revenues of the Canal Fund, and that the Comptroller was authorized, under the provisions of article 7, of the Constitution, to pay the same out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to take the proper vouchers therefor. The Auditor has accordingly drawn his warrants for the same, and they have been paid by the Comptroller. The amount thus expended, with the interest thereon, will be charged to the Canal Fund, and will be paid out of the revenues of that fund, when they shall be sufficient for the purpose, and not before. The Auditor of the Canal Department has also drawn his warrants for the sum of $[illegible] for the repairs of the Erie and Champlain Canals, which will be charged to the Canal Fund, and be paid out of its revenues, when they shall be sufficient for the purpose, and not before. The Comptroller has also paid out of the Treasury, in pursuance of the provisions of the Revised Statutes, the sum of $[illegible] to pay the public creditor, by the bankruptcy, the other by the Auditor of the Canal Department, for repairs on the

NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, SATURDAY, JAN. 19, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is published every morning (Sundays excepted), at No. 128 Nassau-st, New-York City, and delivered to City subscribers at Twenty Cents a week.

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THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the 1st and 16th of every Month, at Three Dollars per year, or Single Copies.

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Advertisements intended for the DAILY TIMES should be left before 10 o'clock A. M.; those for the WEEKLY TIMES, Tuesday and Friday, before 12 M.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

Mail Matter is agent for the DAILY, WEEKLY and TRI-WEEKLY TIMES, at Paterson, N. J.

Day in the State Senate yesterday, the usual routine business of reporting and nothing bills was gone through with. In the Assembly, progress was made in the organization as far as the election of Clerk—Mr. SUMNER, the Republican candidate, having been chosen for that office. The selection of the other officers was then placed in the hands of the Speaker, after some debate, and the Assembly adjourned.

The example set by our State Legislature has not yet been followed by Congress. A nomination was made by Mr. MACE yesterday for a division of the offices among the Republicans, Americans and Democrats, but it found no favor, and a prolixious debate consumed the remainder of the day's session.

The *Arago's* mails arrived about 1 o'clock this morning. Such extracts from our foreign files as the lateness of the hour permits us to give, will be found elsewhere. There is little news of interest beyond the ample summary telegraphed from Halifax.

Our Relations with England.

Unfortunate rumors from Washington continue to multiply on the state of our diplomatic relations with England. There are two distinct questions involved—the Central American and the Enlistment. The latter is of more immediate importance. Our Administration has the right of it: clearly so. The difference of opinion, however, is wide, as between the two Governments. Let us see to what results the controversy is about to tend.

1. Enlistments are attempted in the United States for the British army in the Crimea. This violates our neutrality. We say it violates international law, and is, therefore, an indignity of greater magnitude than the mere violation of our own municipal law. We complain of the British Government, ascribing the whole fault to Mr. CRAMPTON, the British Minister at Washington, and to certain consuls of Great Britain in this country. The reply is, that Mr. CRAMPTON acted under instructions, and the whole responsibility is assumed by his Government. This relieves Mr. C. personally. His dismissal, therefore, before the withdrawal of Mr. BUCHANAN from London—should the controversy lead to that—is out of the question.

2. Lord CLARENDON is said to have admitted, in a dispatch dated in December, that the Enlistment *did* violate municipal law. At the same time he assumes that it *did not* violate national law. He apologizes for the first, and takes issue on the last point.

3. Mr. MARCY answers this argument in his dispatches to Mr. BUCHANAN sent out by the steamer of Jan. 5, and repeats the demand for reparation.

4. It is now said that these last dispatches were accompanied, or have been followed, by instructions to our Minister to withdraw from the English Court, in the event of a second refusal to acknowledge and duly apologize for the violation of national law.

5. The recall of Mr. CRAMPTON it is presumed will follow. If not, the Government at Washington will cease to hold further intercourse with him, and his passports will be placed at his disposal.

6. All this will not necessarily lead to war or to warlike demonstrations. But it will produce an unpleasant, as well as difficult complication, rendered the more so by the present temper of the British Administration in regard to the Eastern War, in which, undoubtedly, France has secured the laurels in the field before Sebastopol, while the English Navy has effected nothing in the Baltic.

7. As between the People of the United States and England, the controversy is less threatening. But our People will support their own Administration, because it has the right of the question. Whether the English People, and particularly the commercial and manufacturing classes, will back their Administration in refusing to acknowledge an indignity to our national position, is the right way—drawing a technical distinction between municipal and national law, which adds to, rather than lessens the offence—remains to be seen. We do not believe they will; nor do we believe that a suspension of diplomatic intercourse will be suffered to continue very long on so weak a point.

In regard to the Central American question, the argument is so decidedly against Great Britain, that no apprehension need be felt that she will fight about it, if indeed it were worth quarrelling over, which, so far as any chance of a British hold in Central America is concerned, it is not. Our readers will remember the issue on the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. That instrument was in purpose, plainly expressed, to keep both Governments from colonizing in Central America. Under pretext of some previous dispute-claim lodgement in Honduras, the British Government claim that the Treaty could not be retrospective, and that they have the right therefore to continue this lodgement virtually as a colony. Mr. CLAYTON says he could never have been induced or instructed, so to make a treaty as defeat its own declared purpose. Our Government cannot permit such a construction. The Treaty, therefore, must stand, or the status which it provides for, or the British Government withdraw their claim in Honduras. In either event, there is no ground for a fight on the question. The Treaty being maintained, General WALKER will mind likely solve the question of possession and colonization for both parties. The States of Nicaragua, Honduras and San Salvador will probably ere long be made a united Republic.

The British Government may possibly presume that our People are against their own Administration, or that they will not suffer it to go to extremities either on the Enlistment or Central American question. The only authority for this will be in the tone of a portion of the American Press towards the President, personally. To this may be added representations from Englishmen in this country, that the Administration, wanting popularity on other questions, is using this controversy for effect on the Democratic nomination for the Presidency in 1856.

A word or two on this point may not be out of place. The People of this country do not seek a quarrel with Great Britain; but they understand the right of all diplomatic questions involved between the two Governments. They have no such craven fear of the cost of war, or the mischievous consequences of suspended diplomatic intercourse, as to leave their Government, *no matter by whom administered*, in a false or undignified position. And as to the status of the present Administration at home, the British Government should be careful not to be misled. The President may be unpopular. Our people—even the mass of his own party—may not desire his reelection. But he has the honor of the Nation in his charge, and, as every man in his high position is bound to do, as well for his future fame as in obedience to his oath of office, he is now firmly, though with moderation and dignity, maintaining it in all that relates to our foreign intercourse. He has the counsel and pen of an able Premier, in whose practical sense and experience the whole country has confidence. While, therefore, Mr. MARCY remains in the Administration, and he is recognized as the willing organ through which our demands upon Great Britain on the Enlistment question are made, and through whom the American interpretation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty is asserted, we believe the great body of the people of the United States will second the Administration. At all events, it will not do for the British Government to presume upon a division of sentiment in this country.

P. S. It will be noticed from the special dispatch this morning from our Washington Correspondent, that the rumor that Mr. BUCHANAN will be recalled is positively contradicted.

France on Neutral Rights.

The *Courrier des Etats Unis* gives France great credit as the patron of neutral rights, and commends her therefor in implied if not express contrast with England in that respect. It is true that France is in advance of England in regard to neutral rights upon the point of neutral transportation, for she asserts as a doctrine, that "free ships make free goods," while England admits it as a rule during the present war, but refuses to recognize it as a doctrine of Public Law.

But, on the other hand, England recognizes as a doctrine of public law, the right of neutrals to buy belligerent ships; and in recent decisions of her High Court of Admiralty, Dr. LUSHINGTON has applied the doctrine to numerous cases, denying in the most absolute terms that any belligerent has the right to impose restrictions, in this relation, upon neutral commerce. Meanwhile France still clings pertinaciously to the obsolete and semi-barbarous pretension of undertaking to set aside and disregard any sale of the ship of a belligerent to a neutral, unless made prior to the declaration of war.

Indeed, we adverted some time since to the fact that some of Great Britain's Consuls in the United States have given notice in this country, that no purchase of Russian ships by citizens of the United States will be respected by France. We advise the *Courrier des Etats Unis* to hang its head in silence when neutral rights are spoken of, so long as this ignominious provision of prize law is maintained in the code of France, and in which France stands alone in now maintaining against the sense and conscience of both Europe and America.

The Fate of the St. Denis.

Owing to the very confused and contradictory statements made by the two mates and the seamen belonging to the packet ship *St. Denis*, who were rescued and brought into this port on Wednesday, doubts have been entertained by well-informed and experienced men, as to the correctness of their story of the sinking of the ship. On reading the testimony of the rescued seamen, as it has been reported, no one can fail to notice the entire want of consistency in the different stories, and the confused manner in which the 1st mate even, who ought to be able to give a perfectly clear and satisfactory account of the disaster, and the manner of his escape, relates the incidents of the affair. We would be loth to awaken any hopes which may at last be crushed, but we must confess that there are abundance of reasons for doubting the sinking of the ship, at least, in the manner in which the rescued seamen report her to have been lost. The inconsistencies and contradictions of their several reports are so great, that it is almost impossible not to have a suspicion that there was something in the manner of their own escape, which makes the suppression of some of the facts of the case a matter of moment to them. It is not within the range of probabilities that the Captain, passengers, and crew of a sinking ship should refuse, or even hesitate to avail themselves of any chance of escape from certain death. Drowning men catch at straws; yet the Captain of the *St. Denis*, who is stated by one man to have been seen wringing his hands in his agony, and exclaiming, "O, my poor wife and children;" and by another to have been seen deliberately and coolly winding up his watch just before the ship went down, refused to avail himself of the possible means of escape which the long-boat afforded. That the long-boat should have been launched, and then, after it was safely in the water, that the Captain, passengers and crew should have refused to get into it, when they knew the ship was sinking, is a story that no person, with the slightest knowledge of the sea, or the habits of sailors, or even of the common instincts of human beings, will find it easy to credit.

It will be remembered, by most of our readers, that not many months ago the Captain and crew of the ship *Chester* were picked up at sea, they having abandoned her in the long-boat; they reported that soon after leaving the ship she sunk with all her passengers, and, all the harrowing details of the disaster were reported with great particularity of detail. No one doubted the truth of the story at the time, but a few days afterwards another ship arrived having on board all the passengers whom the Captain had abandoned and reported as having gone to a watery grave.

The *St. Denis* may never be heard from again; but we shall not be surprised at any moment to hear of the safety of her Captain and passengers.

Dramatic Copyright.

There is no such thing as Dramatic Copyright in this country. There was nothing of the sort in England, twenty years. It was first established by an Act of Parliament, brought in by Sir E. L. BULWER, before he had himself written for the stage, and while he was yet the colleague of the eccentric Colonel SIBTHORPE, as a member for Lincoln. Before the passing of that statute, which was founded on the French law of Copyright, any manager or any actor might take any printed drama and place it before the public by stage representation. It may be remembered that, in order to baffle this piracy, BYRON (as he boasted in one of his prefaces,) composed his Dramatic Poems in such a manner—as to "the unities" and stage effects or non-effects—as he believed, would render their production, as acting plays, quite impossible. Yet, even in his lifetime, ELLISTON produced one of them at Drury Lane Theatre, and, since then, four other of his dramas have been acted on the English boards. It is quite different now. The act of *printing* a play does not destroy the author's property in it, and no English manager or actor can represent any living dramatist's (English) composition, without paying him for it.

With us the *law* is uncertain, because entirely undecided. The *practice* is precisely as it was in England before the passing of BULWER'S Dramatic Authors' Copyright Bill. For example, plays by any living author, although copyrighted as literary compositions, are liable to be seized by any manager, and put upon the stage, without even asking leave from author or publisher. A theatrical manager in a neighboring city, who had contracted to pay for the manuscript copy of a new play, which was very popular in New-York, returned the manuscript, with a curt intimation that he saw it advertised that the play was to be published for twelve cents, and he therefore must decline sending the hundred dollars he had contracted to pay. Under the circumstances, perhaps, the repudiation is not to be wondered at.

In this condition of affairs, when publication deprives a man of his acting copyright, certain dramatic authors in this City have taken legal advice on the point, and the opinion of every eminent counsel who has been consulted is to the following effect—that, even admitting the right of a manager to put a published play on the stage, without compensation to the author, he has no power to set aside the protection which the law gives the dramatist, *as an author*. Thus, the title of a play and the list of the *dramatic persons* being duly "entered in the clerk's office of the District Court," of any State in the Union, the manager who transfers such name and *dramatic persons* to any play-bill breaks the Copyright Law and renders himself liable to conviction for damages. In fact, therefore, under this opinion, which has a very common-sense air about it, dramatic authors *have* a power of preventing their compositions being used without their consent. To pirate a play, and set put its name and characters in the play-bill would be as bootless as absurd.

Why do not our dramatic authors form an Association for the purpose of protecting their interests, such as exists in Paris and London?

The "Union" on the Speakership.

The Washington *Union* is in despair at the firm attitude of the Republicans, and, in its anxiety to shift the responsibility of the disorganization from the shoulders of the Administration Party, where it justly belongs, gets off the following piece of *specious reasoning*. *But it won't do:*

"Yesterday's proceedings in the House once more demonstrated that the power to elect a Speaker *is exclusively in the hands of the Anti-Nebraska men*. On the proposition to elect Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, Speaker, 50 opposition members voted in the affirmative, and 62 voted in the negative. Those who voted in the negative were the fast friends of Mr. BANKS, and they refused to yield their choice even to effect an organization. The vote in favor of the resolution was 50, which, with the Republican vote in the negative, fifty-two, would have made one hundred and two—being a majority of the whole, and enough to have elected Mr. CAMPBELL had they been given in favor of Mr. THOMPSON'S resolution. The responsibility is positively and clearly with the Anti-Nebraska men in the House, and they can elect a Speaker whenever they choose to do so, or postpone that result till "the next 4th of July." It is for them to say whether they will adhere to a single man for Speaker, and so prevent an organization, or whether they will unite their votes, now once more unanswerably proved to be in a majority of the House."

Personal.

Mr. CURTIS' lectures on the English Novelists, before the Lowell Institute, the delivery of which had been just commenced, have been postponed in consequence of the death of his father.

Webster Birthday Festival at the Astor.

A large company of the oldest and most influential of that distinguished Statesman's friends, assembled last evening in the apartments so long dedicated to the use of Mr. WEBSTER in that time-honored hotel, in pursuance of their resolution two years ago, to hold the day in perpetual remembrance. The decorations, historical and illustrative, were, beyond dispute, the most elegant ever yet seen on this side of the water. The feast was unique. The manager had thrown his whole strength upon his work. Simple, elegant—in order and form progressing from the beginning to the end, like the grand and rolling stream of unmatched eloquence in the giant's answer to HAYNE.

Wit, eloquence, and interesting reminiscences, crowded the Festival. One is almost seduced into repeating some of the many good things, but the warning of the Committee must be obeyed, and we shall wait for their pamphlet, when we hope to turn those delicious morsels under our intellectual tongue once more.

More Indictments Connected with the Northern Light.

The Grand Jury yesterday presented bills of indictment against EDWARD S. THELLEFSEN, Captain of the *Northern Light*, JOSEPH FOWLER, the Engineer, and JAMES L. WHITE, Agent of the Accessory Transit Company, for obstructing the United States Marshal while endeavoring to execute warrants on board the steamer *Northern Light* on the 24th of December last. Bench warrants for the arrest of the parties named were issued by Commissioner SPIZZWIG, and placed in the hands of Deputy-Marshal HORROX. They will be brought to-day before the United States Commissioner, and bail stipulated.

Brig Sunk.

A sunken brig or schooner was seen yesterday at noon, Jan. 18, by one of the pilots about half way between the bar and lightship off Sandy Hook, bearing about east of the south buoy of the bar.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mr. Thompson's Resolution—Duty of the Republicans—The Responsibility—Signs for the Future, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 16, 1856.

This was an exciting day in the House, and threatened more danger to the Anti-Nebraska forces for awhile, than any which preceded it. Mr. THOMPSON'S resolution, declaring Lewis D. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, Speaker, was a mischievous bomb-shell thrown into the Republican ranks, whether so intended or not. It was, to say the least, inconsiderate, as it was entirely unadvised. Our friends were sustaining the Caucus nomination of Mr. BANKS. With him as their leader, they were arrayed before the enemy; and in the midst of the battle the "high private" from Lynn, suddenly, without warning, and without consultation, called upon our forces to depose their leader and take up a new one, in the very presence of the enemy. Perhaps this was judicious,—now I don't expect you to believe it, mentioning no instances.

The debate which followed showed its evil tendency. For six long weeks the combined opposition have been engaged in ineffectual efforts to sow the seeds of discord in our ranks; and where they failed, Mr. THOMPSON succeeded, by his movement of to-day. I do not charge him with intending mischief. I do not believe he had any such idea. But it is not the first time during the session that he has embarrassed the Anti-Nebraska men, by attempting to initiate important movements without consulting his political friends. He would seem to be a sort of comet in political affairs, traveling in an orbit peculiar to himself, and a very erratic, or at least eccentric orbit at that. I take it he really desires to do right, but has queer ideas of how to get at it. He seems to overlook the fact that great movements are carried now-a-days by association and combination of individuals. Once in a century a NAPOLEON comes upon the world's stage, and, by infusing his own fiery impetuosity and indomitable will into the very hearts of the masses, is able to lead off on his own responsibility, sure of a host of devoted followers, and equally sure of victory. Neither Mr. THOMPSON or any of his fellow members are Napoleons, and consequently he and they should avoid all Napoleonic modes of proceeding, and seek to avail themselves of the combinations and associations which give strength to a movement in our day.

DUTY OF THE REPUBLICANS.

Two things surprise me in this connection—first, that any of our friends felt bound to vote for Mr. THOMPSON'S resolution, in face of the Caucus nomination; and second, that Mr. CAMPBELL had not the tact instantly to refuse the use of his name for any such purpose. I do not complain of those who voted for the resolution, for I know the considerations of policy which controlled them; but for the future, it seems reasonable that the Caucus nominee should be voted for *and nobody else*. It is sufficient answer to all these side propositions, as calculated to distract and divide, to say that they have no place outside the Caucus.

WHERE THE RESPONSIBILITY REST.

Mr. SUMNER, of Ohio, to-day, charged the responsibility of the disorganization upon the "scattering" Republicans. This aroused Mr. DUNN, who was quite indignant, and said he was responsible to his constituents only for his course here, and that he could make it all satisfactory to them. What a set of dunces Mr. DUNN would have the country believe his constituents to be, that he can expect to hoodwink them completely, and make them suppose GEORGE G. DUNN exactly right, and the great mass of his Anti-Nebraska colleagues in the House all obstinately wrong,—to suppose that he can so cover up his movements here that they will not see through his pretexts and pretences, and understand him as he is, and not as he assumes himself to be.

DUNN ON CAUCUSES—REPUDIATION.

To-day he attempted to relieve himself by an attack upon Mr. SAGE, of N. Y., but in turn was again hauled up in regard to his repudiated promise to vote for any nominee of a Republican caucus. He was compelled to admit to-day that he refused to be bound by the caucus nomination, notwithstanding his promise, because every man of the 120 Anti-Nebraska men whom he counts up in the House was not present! What utter nonsense! The caucus which first nominated BANKS was called after a special understanding with DUNN, that he would endeavor to be present. He was present, but saw BANKS would be nominated, made a petulant speech and retired. BANKS was nominated, however, by a majority of a quorum of the House, and by four-fifths of the gentlemen present. Now, if the nomination was a fair one, DUNN was bound by every honorable obligation to stand by it. If BANKS' friends, or any of them were absent from the caucus, and yet he was nominated, surely that is the best evidence that he was the choice of a large majority of the Republicans, and if so DUNN had no excuse for bolting him. If, on the other hand, those whose first choice was not Mr. BANKS were absent, surely that is no reason why the action of those who took the trouble to be present should be set aside. No matter in which light they view it, I take it for granted that the plain common sense of Mr. DUNN'S constituents will show them that he has not acted in good faith, but that he has been striving from the beginning to make mischief, and that the explanations he gives of his conduct are the most miserable of pretences, and nothing more. Indeed, in his declaration to-day, that *now, under no circumstances, would he be bound by* a caucus nomination of Mr. BANKS, he gives the best proof that it is the individual, and not principle, which he seeks to serve.

ANTI-NEBRASKA BID NOW SLEEP HIM.

Mr. FULLER, of Pennsylvania, became restive in the debate to-day, and distinctly denied that he was elected by the Anti-Nebraska sentiment of his district. Mark this connexion, Anti-Nebraska men of Pennsylvania, and take care that when you nominate again, you make the fetters of principle at least strong enough to be understood by the candidate.

SIGNS FOR THE FUTURE.

It was feared that the demonstration in the House to-day might result in serious defection from Mr. BANKS; but the caucus to-night has set all that at rest, and ought to satisfy the opposition that the Republicans really mean to stick. The spirit of the caucus was good, and the secret ballot by which BANKS received 68 out of 80 votes is the surest test of his strength as a candidate. I maintain the firm conviction that over ninety men will stick to him until elected, or until he declines. The Plurality Resolution can alone decide the contest. But it is very late, and I must reserve any further comments for my next. S.

Mr. Stephens and Mr. Zollicoffer—The Plurality Rule—Central American Affairs—Postal Irregularities.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 17, 1856.

MR. STEPHENS ON THE "HIGHER LAW."

The event of the day in the House was a practical assertion of the "Higher Law," by Mr. STEPHENS of Georgia—about the last man I should ever have expected to come to the rescue, on this doctrine, of the distinguished Senator from New-York. The difference between the two gentlemen, however, is material. Mr. SEWARD announced what has been so often and so ignorantly reviled and sneered at as the higher law, as a fixed, unchangeable, ever living principle, to be maintained and defended for its own sake; but Mr. STEPHENS' higher law is the creature of an emergency, a sort of marine "camel," to help him out over some shallows on which he found himself grounded while trying to out-sail Mr. ZOLLICOFFER on our political "Black Sea."

Mr. ZOLLICOFFER, as you know, repudiates all power of Congress to legislate on the subject of Slavery, and sustains the Nebraska bill because it repealed the Missouri Compromise, which assumed the right of Congress to prohibit Slavery in part of the Territories, and so involved such right of prohibition in all the Territories of the United States. He objects to Mr. RICHARDSON also as unsound, because he believes Congress has the constitutional power to prohibit Slavery, notwithstanding he is decided in expressing his convictions that Congress never ought to exercise it.

In the debate to-day—which he managed with great skill and ability—Mr. S. pushed Mr. STEPHENS into close quarters, until the latter maintained these propositions: first, that Congress has no constitutional power to legislate on the question of Slavery; and second, that, as there was danger that the Bible would take all the territory, the Missouri Compromise was a necessary and proper measure. Mr. ZOLLICOFFER has been stationed in Georgia, and has imbibed the Georgia sentiment. He knows that the Bible does not exclusive. He don't find in the Constitution any power to legislate on the subject of Slavery, and yet sustains an act of Congress which does that very thing. He either recognizes a law of political necessity or expediency, or of natural right, superior to the Constitution, and overriding that instrument, or else he must hold that Congress is possessed of powers neither expressly nor impliedly derived from the Constitution.

Mr. ZOLLICOFFER repeatedly asked him where he got this power for Congress, if not in the Constitution, but Mr. STEPHENS failed to answer, always evading the point by skillfully presenting a new issue, or serving up his original declaration asserting the power, in some new shape. He dared escape the penalty of his inconsistency. He has undertaken to pilot his Southern friends through an Rubicon's boat, and will find it a difficult business while Mr. ZOLLICOFFER is about.

THE PLURALITY.

Do not be discouraged by the failure of the plurality to-day. A change of only six votes would have carried it, and these will certainly be had ere long.

THE SENATE ON CENTRAL AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

The expected debate in the Senate on Central American affairs was again postponed to-night, in consequence of Gen. CASS' confinement to his room by an attack of rheumatism. If he is able to be out on Monday next we may anticipate an interesting and nicely-pointed debate.

THE MAILS.

What is the matter with the postal arrangements between here and New-York? Since the snow-storm, the New-York mails do not reach us in any regular order. Thus, letters late as five reach us one day, and a day or two later we receive others mailed in advance of those first received. So with papers, and to-day I received the Times of the 10th, just a week ago! Another fact is strange, and requires explanation. On more than one occasion lately passengers and their baggage reach Washington through from New-York, while the mail will be from twelve to twenty-four hours behind. Is it not possible to get the mails through as promptly as the baggage of passengers? There is evidently a screw loose here somewhere. S.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Cahawba.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Cahawba*, J. D. BULLOCK, Commander, arrived at daylight yesterday morning from New-Orleans and Havana, bringing dates from the latter port to the 16th inst.

The British brig *Oliver*, from Halifax, bound to Havana, was lost on the Dog Keys on the 8th inst. Her master and crew were brought to Havana by a Key West wrecker on the 12th inst. Vessel a total loss.

There was a rumor in Havana that the American brig *Carroll*, from Boston to Havana, had gone ashore to the eastward of Sagua La Grande, but no particulars of the disaster had been received.

The Spanish steamer *Mexico* (formerly the *United States*) sailed for Sisal and Vera Cruz on the 15th. It is said that one of SANTA ANA'S particular friends went down in her, to observe the tide of political affairs. The news brought by the British steamer *Clyde* as to Mexican affairs presented a gloomy prospect for the comfort and quiet of the nation.

In Havana there is nothing of particular interest. Large ships find difficulty in getting freights, and are mostly leaving for Gulf ports. About 12,000 boxes of the new Sugar crop have been received, and there remains some 5,000 or 6,000 of the old. Almost all in the hands of speculators.

RACHEL is still in Havana; her sisters have gone to Charleston, and the balance of her troupe sailed in the last British steamer for Southampton, &c.

An Execution by the Garrote—The Spanish Squadron—Losses at Sea.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Sunday, Jan. 13, 1856.

Yesterday we had the exaltation of crime by the garrote, at which the assemblage was small, owing to the unpropitious weather in prospect—in harmony with the scene, however. The victim of his own wrong made quite a respectable valedictory to the people before he was shuffled off, and mentioned them to take warning from his fate, for having abused the life loaned to him for good purpose, for which he paid penalty with it to the violated laws. After his farewell, he seated himself upon the chair, his neck was adjusted to the iron collar, and with a swing of the iron bar, in the hands of the executioner, he was sped on the flight to eternity.

General BAILEY, Senator, is living at a farm about twenty miles from Matanzas, without much improvement in his health, if any.

The San Juan squadron is to be increased by two other vessels, I understand, a Spanish frigate and brig. If they should bombard it will be something like Kinburn, which was fully as large an exploit as that of HOLLINS in the Opposition, but no more—a few hats and no defunctos, looking well under lithograph. *Vide* the plates of the latest distinguished engagements of the Allies.

Lost—a British brig, (Oliver,) from Halifax to Havana, on Dog Keys, 8th inst., officers and crew arrived at Havana from Key West. Arrived—brig *Carroll*, Boston, for this port to eastward, of which we have no particulars. The *Cahawba* is here, but we do not learn that you have a Speaker. France, England and Spain are preparing to speak her to towards you, with metallic enforcements of their reasons as plenty as blackberries.

Selling out the Turkish Kah-ve.

The contents of Mr. OSGANTON'S establishment up Broadway, known as the Turkish Kah-ve, were yesterday sold at auction by Messrs. LEMOS & Co. The catalogue embraced different kinds of pipes, called Chibouks, Nargillés and Meerchaums, Damascus gold and silver embroidery, Parisian and Turkish tobacco, with a variety of Oriental fancy articles. The attendance was quite large, and the competition in bidding considerable, but most of the articles brought a less price than the original cost in Constantinople. One pipe, with rich amber mouth-piece, costing $150, sold for $80; another, the first cost of which was $60, realized $1 75. The most attractive article sold was a Turkish overcoat, embroidered with gold and trimmed with fur, said to have formerly been owned by a Turkish Minister to St. Petersburg. Mr. OSGANTON states that the original cost was $500, and that he received it from the Pacha mentioned, in part payment of a debt of $9,000. The coat was purchased by a lady at $62 50. Mr. OSGANTON has made an effort to introduce among us Oriental tastes, in the way of Chibouks and Sherbet, as substitutes for cigars and ardent spirits, but it seems without success. He remarked to our reporter, with as much truth as sarcasm, that the "bar" was too fixed an institution in this country to be easily supplanted.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Survey of our Harbor—The New Shoal.

Among the documents accompanying the report of the Commissioners on Encroachments on New-York Harbor, was the report of Prof. BACHE, the Superintendent.

All the gentlemen, says Professor BACHE in this report, united with hearty zeal in the work intrusted to them. I did not venture to promise that all which has been done should be certainly completed this season. It is now plain, however, that, but for the stormy character of most of the Summer and Autumn, the entire shore-line and soundings of the Bay, and dependencies, would have been finished.

He continues: In the execution of the hydrography of the East River, and of the inner and outer harbors, Lieutenant-Commanding T. A. CRAVEN reports the following work done up to Nov. 1:

Area surveyed—Square miles	46
Miles of soundings	1,067
Number of angles measured	6,128
Number of soundings	14,469
Greatest depth of water (fathoms)	20
Least	1
Tides observed (stations)	3
Operations commenced	July 1.
Operations discontinued	Nov. 14.

Twenty-five current stations were occupied, and full sets of observations made at them. The discovery or development of a shoal, in the main ship channel south of the Narrows near Westbank, is one of the important results of this re-survey. Official information of this is expected at an early date, and will be published at once.

Lieutenant-Commanding CRAVEN made some very interesting experiments to test his views of the source of immense of the points of Sandy Hook; these, however, require repetition before drawing positive conclusions from them.

Second Steamer.

The Commodore, from Norwich, as is usual with the boats of this line, came in yesterday morning ahead of all the others, touching her pier at about 9 o'clock. The Empire State and Connecticut sta-

Received in passing good repute, although the Empire State was rather behindhand, I think, A. M. They all are built under the supervision of gentlemen who are thoroughly versed in the science of an Association of persons, in the other element, from ice.

The Injured Language Vindicated.

In a report of injuries received from duty, against MOORE, a damage suit, many months ago, some kicked out of Tammany Hall, it was stated that he was said to have been kicked in a peculiar manner, in the back, which we are informed by his Counsel, in Court, the opposing proposition, was very many times, by his learned profession, who had been engaged to report by a number of the little profession for the movie before. These gentlemen were the guests of the hotels very much, but, to the disappointment of the proprietors of Tammany Hall, it was generally been put out of their power, for to pronounce it could possibly be uttered over so many times, with humanity.

Branch Postage the Long Island.

To the Editors of the Times:

"Sound the trumpet and beat the drum,
While "Ab" blows from Jamaica, ring out the news."

The sun rose this morning with unusual splendor, and I could discern but a little white cloud in the far horizon, which disappeared with the rising of the sun; and, with a heart leaping with hope, I left the City at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Long Island Railroad, and arrived at Fort Amboy at 12 o'clock, meridian, and immediately went to the Delaware House, and desired the list of passengers from Halifax in 1817. Mr. BAKER, the Collector, showed Mr. THOMAS, a venerable Inspector of Customs, to whom for it in the account, as some story of the Custom House, who, after placing a high chair in the back room, and a ten foot on the chair, ascended the top, while I, beyond the Sandy Hook, in the Bay, when, with a motion, the list was handed through the aperture into the back room, while myself and the Collector of the port, I then handed him a hatchet, and he proceeded to open boxes that contained the Custom Records of the early periods of the present century. After opening several boxes, he began to descend, when the Collector, with an aged and hoary frame, ascended to the top, the little boy of fifteen

LAWRENCE.

BY MRS. C. A. COXE.

AUTHOR OF "MARGARET MAITLAND."

CHAPTER XV.

[illegible]

"Why, Mr. Allison! Just look at your shoes! You must fly, Bessie, and get them off. Why, Mr. Allison, you could not stay so far."

"Bessie looked repeatedly at her watch."

"I have been on thorns for the last half hour, Bessie," she said, "lest you should be late with the tea. Now, shall I go?"

"Yes, Bessie, I think you may have all day."

"Oh, but suppose I should be wanted, and not be there? Mr. Allison, I must go home. There's nothing else you can do. You can't walk home in such a wet day."

"Oh, but suppose I won't like it?" Yes.

"Oh, but suppose I don't like it?" Yes. I wanted to stay, as I said, and stay I will, if I can. I'll go home, Bessie, if I can, and I'll come back as soon as I can. Now, Bessie, I'm ready."

"Well, Mr. Allison, I shall be ready in a few minutes, and I'll go home with you." "Bessie, I shall like it very much." "Bessie, I shall like it very much." "Bessie, I shall like it very much

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED BY A GERMAN [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a Protestant girl, [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant girl, [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant girl, [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—By a Fresh Protestant [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, to do general housework; is a good [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—By two competent Protestant women; one as cook; she understands all kinds of pastry and pleasure, pickles, &c.; is also a good laundress; the other as chamberwoman and waiting on the washing; if required; [illegible] Call at No. 29 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a steady young [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—By a steady young [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable [illegible]

COOK WANTED—She must be a superior [illegible]

COOK WANTED—To go to a healthy part of the country, a short distance from the City. She must be a good washer, ironer, and understand cooking in all its branches. Good wages and kind treatment. Call at No. 17 Beekman-st.

SALESMAN WANTED—In an established Silk, Fancy and Staple Dry Goods; one who has an acquaintance in the trade in South-ern, preferred; to a young man who can command trade and capital, the opening is a good one; only such is wanted. Address Box No. 1,304, Post-Office.

TUTOR OR TEACHER.—A gentleman, a graduate of a New England College, and late a Professor in a collegiate institution, will give instruction for one or two hours daily, in the classics, mathematics, or English branches. The most satisfactory references will be given as to character and capacity. For further information address Y. W., in Brooklyn.

MUSIC TEACHERS.—Two young ladies, who have received a good musical education, desire to obtain a situation in a female seminary in the Southern or Western States. References exchanged. Inquire of WM. HALL & SON, Broadway.

[illegible] SINGERS—Having had some experience [illegible] to make an arrangement with a [illegible] address with the Musical Journal Office.

[illegible] A young man, having nearly [illegible] the retail drug business, [illegible] situation. Reference given. Address H. M., No. 67 Canal-st.

WANTED—A day, smart young Protestant girl, who understands washing and chamberwork, with good recommendations, for Greenwich, speaking Dutch preferred. Apply at No. 751 Hudson-st. Also, a good Protestant girl, to do general housework, in a small family; the best of City references. Apply at No. 23 Madison-st., up stairs, front room, third story.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable [illegible]

A BOY WANTED—In an office, with good testimonials as to character, &c., who resides with his parents. $2 per week will be given. Address PHILIP at this office.

BOY WANTED—Of 14 or 15 years, to learn wood engraving. No. 2 Ann-st., third story.

BOARDING.

BOARD WANTED—In a private family, in the vicinity of Union or Madison squares, for a gentleman, two children (3 and 11 years of age) and a governess. Unfurnished rooms preferred. A liberal board will be paid for desirable apartments. Address Box No. 1,286 Post-Office, stating location and apartments. Reference given and required.

BOARDING—No. 231 Greenwich-st. A few gentlemen can be accommodated with board at Mrs. TAYLOR'S; also, gentlemen and their wives.

BOARDING.—Very good rooms can be had at No. 341 Clinton-place, for a family or single gentlemen.

ROOMS AND BOARD—No. 10 Carroll-place, (Bleecker-st.) west of Broadway, a gentleman and his wife and one or three single gentlemen can be genteelly accommodated with very pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished; with full or partial board. References exchanged.

ROOMS AND BOARD—42 [illegible]

PLEASANT LODGINGS—Furnished rooms, in [illegible]

Office of the Commissioner of Emigration, [illegible]

SPLENDID PROPOSALS—To be received [illegible]

DOG LOST—Followed the sleigh of the above [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible]

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1856.

Gentlemen: It is with the most grateful feelings I indite an answer to your letter, offering a complimentary concert on my retirement from the profession which I have followed in this City for more than twenty years. If during that time or late something in the disinterested artistic sentiment in your letter, I have added one any pleasure, I am more than repaid, by the receipt of your kind letter. I therefore accept your kind offer of a concert, and will immediately make arrangements to leave it take place the latter part of this month; the time and place I will inform you of as soon as possible. I am, gentlemen, yours, gratefully, JOHN A. KYLE.

Address Reuben Withers, Chas. M. Leupp, Ogden Hoffman, Wm. M. Prichard, &c., &c.

THE SECOND ANNUAL BALL OF THE YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION for the benefit of the Roman Catholic Orphans will be held at MIELIO'S SALOON, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, 1856. Tickets can be obtained of the following gentlemen, who compose the

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:

John B. McManomy,	Oliver K. Mooney,
Hugh Gaynor,	Augustus O'Neil,
John E. Conroy,	William J. Kane,
James Lynch,	Oliver Sadlier,
John Barry,	James Cassidy,
Edward C. Byrne,	Nicholas Hughes, Jr.,
Daniel Leiar,	Andrew J. Smith,
Edward I. Murray,	Daniel Sweeny, Jr.,
John Higgins,	Peter Lynch,
John W. Rice,	John A. McKenny,
James T. Dulgan,	Philip J. Conway,
Oscar Spencer,	William H. Irvin,
Edward J. Mullon,	Thomas McKenna,
Edmond F. Kelley,	Richard Dalton,
Charles Heavy,	John McCartin,
John A. McLoughlin,	J. McKinley,
Michael J. D. McGlynn,	Thomas Fay,
John Kelly,	William Fitzpatrick.
Peter Meehan,	

ANDREW I. BYRNE, President.
THEODORE P. KELLY, 1st Vice-President.
JAMES A. CAROLIN, 2d Vice-President.
WILLIAM LALOR, Treasurer.
CHARLES WATSON, Secretary.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS—No. 539 Broadway.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, and every evening during the week,

ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY,
MATRIMONIAL BLESSINGS and the HUTCHINSON FAMILY.
Concluding with the Burlesque on
RICHARD THE THIRD.

Concert commences at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

NOTICE.—PERHAM'S FOURTH ENTERPRISE GIFT TICKETS are received for the admission of four persons to our entertainments. For sale at the Box Office, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., daily.

Price $1, or 11 for $10.

BUCKLEY'S new Song Book, with music attached, is now ready and for sale at the Box Office.

EXTRAORDINARY!!! BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS

Receive for four admissions to their entertainments the tickets in

PERHAM'S FOURTH GIFT ENTERPRISE.

These tickets are for sale from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., at the Box-office of

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 539 BROADWAY, and at the principal Hotels and Music Stores. See bills.

PRICE $1, OR 11 FOR $10.

BURTON'S.—CHAMBERS-STREET.—On SATURDAY, first appearance here of Mrs. A. Parker, from the New-Orleans Theatres, in the character of Eugenia, in the Comedy of

SWEETHEARTS AND WIVES.

Billy Lackaday, Mr. Burton, with the original and doleful and dreadful lamentation in verse, and the original duet.

Also, the new farce in one act of

TWENTY MINUTES WITH A TIGER.

And the great favorite and most comical farce on the Stage,

BURTON'S NEW-YORK DIRECTORY FOR 1856.

On MONDAY—THE UPPER TEN AND LOWER TWENTY.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee. W. E. Burton, Stage Manager. Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7 o'clock. This EVENING, Jan. 19, will be presented the Drama in five tableaux, called

THE SEA OF ICE.

Carlos, the Adventurer.....Mr. Fisher
Louise de Lascours.....Mme. Ponisi

To conclude with the Extravaganza of

CATCHING A MERMAID.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performance to commence at 7 o'clock. THIS EVENING, Jan. 19, 1856, will be presented the Comedy of

LOVE AND MONEY.

Lord Fipley, a Portrait.....Mr. Lester
Helen Plantagenet.....Mrs. Hoey

After which will be performed the extravaganza of

PO-CA-HON-TAS; Or, THE GENTLE SAVAGE.

Captain John Smith.....Mr. Walcot

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES—LATE THE METROPOLITAN THEATER, BROADWAY. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performances commence at 7 o'clock precisely. THIS EVENING, Jan. 19, the performances will commence with the Comedy of

STILL WATERS RUN DEEP.

John Mildmay.....Mr. Drott.
Mrs. Sternhold.....Miss Laura Keene.

To conclude with a new Ballet, called the

PRIMA DONNA.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—On FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 18 and 19, the Last Drama of the

KNIGHT OF ARVA, OR, CONNOR THE RASH.

Connor the Rash, Knight of Arva.....Mr. J. M. Allen

To be followed by the Pantomime of

ASPHODEL, OR, THE MAGIC PEN.

Babillas.....Mr. G. L. Fox | Babolin.....Miss Hathaway

To conclude with the Drama

VALENTINE AND ORSON.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—PERFORMANCE AFTERNOON AND EVENING.—FAMILY DIVERSION, SATURDAY, Jan. 19, AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, the Comedy of WILD OATS, EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, FAINT HEART, A DAY IN PARIS, and THE WANDERING MINSTREL. PERFORMANCES IN THE LION'S DEN, at 2½ and 7 P. M. The LIVING WILD BEASTS SEEN AT ALL TIMES. Admittance to all, 25 cents. Children under ten, 12½ cents.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL BALL OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT, for the benefit of the Widows and Orphans, will be given at the Academy of Music, (14th-st.) on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, 1856. Tickets can be obtained of the Managers,

HENRY A. BURR, President, No. 101 Cliff-st.
PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer, No. 38 Market-st.
JAMES F. WEKMAN, Asst. Sec'y, No. 140 Pearl-st.

PIANOFORTE RECITALS.—Mr. MORGAN, Organist of Grace Church, and Conductor of the Mendelssohn Union) will give his second PIANOFORTE RECITAL at Dodworth's Rooms, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, to commence at 8 o'clock. Ladies' tickets 50 cents, gentlemen's tickets $1; to be had at the Music Stores.

APOLLO ROOMS.—AFTERNOON AND EVENING.—BOON CHILDREN will give some of their classical delineations in full costume, interspersed with singing and dancing. Admission 25 cents. Deduction made to schools. They also read at the Brooklyn Athenæum on Friday, the 18th.

THIRD AND FOURTH SOIREES—Of T. L. M. GOTTSCHALK, will take place at Dodworth's Rooms, adjoining Grace Church, on FRIDAY EVENING, 18th, and THURSDAY EVENING, 31st inst. Particulars in future announcements.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—This beautiful building contains various objects of interest—Ancient gobelin tapestry, a gallery of paintings, rare and valuable statuary, besides agricultural implements and machinery. It will remain open until further notice.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open DAY and EVENING. Admittance 25 cents.

WATCHES—FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—The largest and most splendid assortment of watches in the City is to be found at the subscriber's. He has been in business in Wall-st. for the last eighteen years, and is selling all descriptions of gold and silver watches, jewelry and silver ware, at wholesale and retail, at much less than the usual prices.

Beautiful gold lepine watches, four holes jeweled...$24 00
Fine gold detached levers, full jeweled.....$38 00
Fine gold hunting lepine, four holes jeweled.....$35 00
Gold hunting case English patent levers.....$50 00
Fine gold hunting enameled lepine, full jeweled.....$40 00
Gold and enamel watches for ladies.....$20 00 to $100 00
Splendid gold pocket chronometers.....$125 00 to $200 00
Gold, independent second watches, for timing horses.....$50 00 to $200 00
Gold hunting watches, which run eight days.....$125 00 to $150 00
Gold mantel watches, change into three different watches.....$130 00 to $200 00
Gold English patent levers, full jeweled.....$45 00 to $150 00
Silver English patent lever.....$16 00 to $20 00
Silver detached levers, full jeweled.....$15 00 to $20 00

N. B. Tobias, Harrison, R. & G. Roskell, T. F. Cooper, and all other celebrated makers, for sale very low.

Fine gold hunting case railway time-keepers.....$100 00 to $175 00
Silver lepines, four holes jeweled.....$9 00 to $17 00

All watches warranted to keep correct time. Watches and jewelry exchanged. Watches and jewelry repaired in the best manner, and at much less than the usual prices. Goods sent to all parts of the United States and Canada, free of charge.

GEORGE C. ALLEN, Importer of watches and jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second door, near Broadway.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES.—They improve vision, preserve the sight, and prevent colds in the head, by a simple contrivance, which will be explained by the inventor, Dr. Dyer, at his Optical Office, No. 2 Park-row, opposite Astor House. Open 9 o'clock A. M. to 5 P. M.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S PIANO-FORTES—[illegible]

PIANOS—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 Walker-st., near Broadway. These pianos have the first premium in every instance where they have been exhibited, with the most celebrated pianos of Europe, N. Y. Fashionable warerooms, Brony Pianos are warranted.

We have just been awarded the First Premium, in Gold Medal, by the Jury of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace, for the best Pianos.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—WM. HAINES & CO. and BRADBURY, No. 97 Bowery, respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the which each great improvement over the best instruments heretofore manufactured.

A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS from the celebrated factories of H. Gilbert & Co., and S. D. P. W. Smith, Boston, may be found at the warerooms, No. 415 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

HAZELTON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, 309 Canal-st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

J. & C. FISCHER'S PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS—Nos. 341 to 351 West 29th-st., near 9th-av. Pianos with the best improvements and warranted. Second-hand Pianos from $60 to $150. Pianos tuned, repaired, to let and exchanged.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS AND MUSIC—The largest assortment in the City, at wholesale or retail, at low prices, by S. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway, sole agent for Hallets, Davis & Co.'s unrivaled Pianos, and Mason & Hamlin's model Melodeons.

J. LAUKOTA & MARSCHALL—Piano-Forte Manufacturers, No. 8 Mercer-st. near Canal-st., New-York. Pianos tuned and repaired and taken in exchange. Pianos to let.

INSTRUCTION.

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASTICS—Bible House, Astor-place, N. Y. BINGHAM, Principal.—In a Day High School of the first-class, in two departments, receiving twenty boys each. The studies, beginning with the elements, embrace the most important English studies, Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek, Book-keeping, Drawing, and Manual of Arms. The school-rooms have undergone a thorough renovation of the details. Parents who desire their sons to accomplish something, can here be satisfied. No pains are spared to make this School the best on this continent. There are now several vacancies.

LANDSCAPE DRAWING IN PENCIL AND PAINTING, IN OIL OR WATER COLORS, DIRECTLY FROM NATURE.—Beginners in Drawing, who desire to join our classes in May and June next to engage in the above studies, may be thoroughly qualified for the approach by attending some of the necessary instructions at our rooms, No. 1 first floor, New-York University, where may be seen specimens and paintings made by our pupils last Summer.

BENJ. H. COE and P. P. SHELL.

BOOK-KEEPING AND ACCOUNTANTSHIP.—Gentlemen desiring to perfect themselves in the duties of the desk, can receive instruction as heretofore at JONES' Counting Rooms, No. 347 Broadway. The merits of the system of instruction may be learned by inquiry among merchants and business men.

BOOK-KEEPING—WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 409 Broadway, will enter pupils this day and evening for his cheap class to commence on MONDAY. Applicants who secure these will save fifty per cent. Books not secured this day may be taken on Monday at the regular terms.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 815 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st.

CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

THE SECOND TERM—Of Mrs. J. T. BENEDICT'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, commenced Nov. 26, 4 West 27th-st., 3d door from 5th-av.

SELECT SCHOOL.—For boys at 7 West 15th-st. where they receive a thorough education under a system of steady and exact discipline. The highest references.

FRENCH AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE—For young gentlemen—No. 46 East 24th-st. (formerly H. Peugnet's School.) ELIE CHARLIER.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 Broadway, New-York, No. 127 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

ARE NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.—Pupils can commence at any time. Circulars containing time and terms can be had at the Academies.

BROOKLYN.—The second quarter of Mrs. LAMBERT'S DANCING SCHOOL, at Montague Hall, No. 5 Court-st., being open, there are vacancies for new pupils. The quarter dates from the time of entry. Lessons on WEDNESDAYS at 3½ o'clock; on SATURDAYS at 4 o'clock.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,000.—FIRST-CLASS CITY NEWSPAPER FOR SALE.—A weekly journal, devoted to one of the most important interests of the times, having reached its fourteen months a safe, paying subscription list of 4,000 names and a very large and profitable advertising patronage, is offered for sale. The paper, from the first, has had the entire time and personal influence of its Editor and Proprietor, who now wishes to relieve himself of the responsibility of his position, and to see the paper continued under an able business management, which should carry it to the pitch of success of which it is capable. Would continue the editorial charge of the paper if desired. Parties applying in good faith will be fully informed of the standing of the paper and other particulars, by addressing for an interview, FIRST-CLASS NEWSPAPER, New-York Post-Office.

A RARE CHANCE FOR MILKMEN OR GARDENERS.—The subscriber offers to lease the property on which he now resides at Maspeth, L. I., containing 36 acres of land, in a state of cultivation, with plenty of fruit and shade trees. The buildings are large and commodious. The ice-house (now filled) contains a milk-room in the same building. Its nearness to the ferries, (only 3 miles,) on a good and level shell road, renders it most desirable. Apply to JOS. H. VAN MATER, Jr., Maspeth, L. I.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURING BUSINESS FOR SALE.—In the City of Newark, to a person having from $3,000 to $5,000; this is an opportunity very seldom offered, as the article manufactured is in constant demand, and used in every house. Any person or parties wishing to purchase, can address Box No. 204 Newark, New-Jersey Post-Office, with real name, &c.

GROCERY FOR SALE.—In a thickly populated neighborhood, a public thoroughfare and one of the oldest stands in the City; is now doing a steady and paying business, which might be increased to an unlimited extent. The only reason for selling is the failing health of the proprietor. Apply to G. W. BERGEN, No. 20 Fulton-st., or WM. MILFORD, corner Hoyt and Atlantic sts., Brooklyn.

A RARE CHANCE.—A wholesale and retail grocery store, doing a business of $600 per week, strictly for cash and without books, with less than $200 rent, well established in a rapidly growing City, within 40 minutes' ride from Jersey City, for sale. It is a rare chance for a man having $2,500 capital, and none other need apply. Refer to ELDER & PAINTER, No. 75 Dey-st., New-York.

WANTED TO PURCHASE FOR CASH—A good retail stock of dry goods or hardware store. Address through Broadway Post-Office, Box No. 82, with real name, and where an interview may be had. All communications strictly confidential.

A BUSINESS MAN—With some capital or moneyed influence, to join the advertiser in some valuable contracts, the prospects of a large and profitable permanent business. Address CONTRACTOR, Brandreth House. Communications confidential.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—An experienced man with a capital of $10,000 is wanted as partner in an established manufacturing business in the first city of the West. For particulars inquire personally at No. 270 West 18th-st., New-York City.

FOR SALE—The stock and fixtures of an old established paint store, No. 611 Hudson-st. Inquire between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M., at the Varnish store No. 98 Maiden-lane.

SCHOOL FOR SALE.—A large Boys' School, paying a gross income of $3,000. Address Box No. 128, Post-Office, Brooklyn.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

NAFANOCH SALISBURY HAMMERED IRON—Made from Salisbury cold blast pig, and reheated with charcoal. This iron is warranted of extraordinary strength and quality, and is unsurpassed by any other iron made. Orders received for shafts, carriages, shapes for locomotives and other work; sizes ¾ to 4 in. square, in store, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, 96 Wm.-st.

FOR SALE.—One Anvil Block, for Steam Hammer, 10,000 lbs.; one W. Iron Shaft, 24 feet by 13 inches New, Unturned; 4 New Cranks, finished, 8 feet Stroke, 13-inch Shaft, 9-inch Crank Pin, across hubs at ends 27 inches and 19 inches, 14 by 13 inches thick.

JOHN STUART, No. 196 Broadway, New-York.

HUDSON PIG IRON—Is one of the best irons in the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No. 1 Extra will take more scrap, and for all purposes is superior to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Co. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 96 William-st.

SALISBURY COLD BLAST CHARCOAL PIG IRON—For car-wheels and axles, very strong iron. For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 96 William-st.

ADIRONDAC IRON CO., PIG IRON—Cold blast, charcoal white iron, for forge purposes, for sale by Agent of Adirondac Iron Company.

JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 96 William-st.

THOMAS IRON CO., PIG IRON—Very soft, free, yet strong, warranted American, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 96 William-st.

CONICAL BURR STONE MILLS FLOUR—Is as superior it commands in New-York a premium of half a dollar a barrel over Burr, and other premium medals have been awarded to the Mills and the Flour, and almost a volume of testimonials. Warehouse for Flour and Mills, No. 183 Duane-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

THE REPUBLIC OF TEXAS HAS STILL OVER TWO MILLIONS OF ACRES OF UNDIVIDED FRONTIER LANDS, MORE OR LESS, IN TRACTS OF FORTY, SIXTY AND SEVENTY THOUSAND ACRES EACH, which are now offered for sale in small parcels.

They are situated in Counties organized, possessing the north is the extreme point of the land of Illinois, in the Counties of the State, within the Congressional and Land Districts of the State, within the Congressional and Land Districts of the State, within the Congressional and Land Districts

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CHICAGO 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 7 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
No. 40 William-st.

CLINTON LINE RAILROAD BONDS.—COLDEN'S LINE EXTENSION BONDS.—The above Bonds, now on sale, are First Mortgage Seven per cent. Bonds, with semi-annual Coupons attached, payable in New-York City, free of all taxes, and issued on a large amount of valuable real estate, and secured by a sinking fund. The road is now in active operation, and the stocks of roads connected under the name of the American Central Railway, show an advanced progress of construction, with additional provision of a sinking fund. The Clinton Line Railroad is the extension of the New-York and Erie and Sunbury and Erie Lines, from the Great Western Valley, opening the earliest and best connection, with additional security of a sinking fund. The Colden Line Extension Bonds are issued on a large amount of valuable real estate, and secured by a sinking fund, and are the shortest chain of railway on the continent

NEW-YORK CITY.

[Advertisement.]

Fresh Vegetables Daily.—The extensive market garden of the Messrs. Ward, situated on Long Island, near the Brooklyn and Jamaica Plank Road, and the market stall in Fulton-market, New-York, are now supplied daily with the choicest vegetables, such as Asparagus, Lettuce, Radishes, Spinach, Cucumbers, Tomatoes, Cauliflowers, Celery, Sweet Potatoes, Green Corn, Green Peas, Lima Beans, Egg Plants, Okra, Mushrooms, Mr. G. W. Taylor, Mrs. Winslow, and in fact the whole company, are the fashionable resort to view the constantly arranged Tables, and with such entertainments the crowd nightly is kept in a continual roar. Go to-night, and laugh!

[Advertisement.]

A Permanent Remedy.—What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath, when, by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" in dentition would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty-cent bottle will last a year. For sale by Freeman & Co., and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Great Inhaling Remedy for Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the throat and lungs—Dr. Cheever's Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office, No. 349 Broadway, and sold by C. H. Ruoff, No. 195 Broadway. Price only $5 a package. Dr. Cheever will be at the office daily, from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

Gorham & Nash.—Pianos and Melodeons for sale, and to let, both new and old, lower than any other House. To let from $3 to $10 per month. For sale from $35 to $500.

Gorham & Nash, Agents, No. 422 Broadway.

LONG-ISLAND.

The Navy-Yard.

But little is doing in the Navy-Yard, notwithstanding the amelioration in the weather. The snow still covers the ground and renders all laboring and building operations impracticable.

The steamer *Dispatch*, late the *City of Boston*, is almost ready for sea. She was expected to sail today, (Saturday,) but it is thought she will not be able to get away much under a week. She is bound for Pensacola, Fla., where she will be employed in the carrying of dispatches for the Government. The following is a list of her officers, so far as they have yet reported:

Lieut. Commanding—Thomas M. Crossan.
First Lieutenant—John T. Walker.
Third Lieutenant—George W. Young.
Captain's Clerk—John J. Odell.
First Assistant Engineer—John M. Maury.
Second Assistant Engineer—J. C. E. Lawrence.
Third Assistant Engineer—Henry A. Ramsay.

The Second Lieutenant and Surgeon have yet to report themselves.

Mr. Stirens has a number of men engaged on the *Niagara*, and a gang of carpenters are also at work constructing the ways for launching her, the slip now being clear of ice. It is quite uncertain, however, when she will be launched.

Kings County Courts.

The following are the Terms appointed to be held by the Courts in Kings County during the year 1856:

SUPREME COURT—*General Term.*

Second Tuesday of January; Justices Strong, Rockwell, Emott. This term has fallen through in consequence of the absence of Judge Strong.

Second Tuesday of October; Justices Brown, Strong and Rockwell.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

First Tuesday of March, Justice Strong.
Fourth Monday of April, Justice Rockwell.
First Monday of June, Justice Rockwell.
Second Monday of September, Justice Emott.
Third Tuesday of November, Justice Emott.
Special Terms—Will be held at the times assigned for holding the Circuit Courts, and also on the first Monday of each month by Justice Rockwell.

COUNTY COURT.

Terms will be held for the trial of Issues at Law, and for hearing Motions, and other proceedings where no jury is required, on the first Monday of every month, August excepted.

Special Terms will be held every Monday, except in August.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

First Tuesday of February.
First Tuesday of April.
Second Tuesday of June.
First Tuesday of September.
Second Tuesday of November.

Wallabout Bay and Newtown Creek Canal.

A petition is in circulation in Brooklyn for signatures, asking the Common Council to take the necessary steps preparatory to opening the long contemplated Canal from Wallabout Bay to Newtown Creek.

Fire in Brooklyn.

At 2½ o'clock, yesterday morning, a frame dwelling in Nineteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue, Gowanus, was destroyed by fire. It was owned and occupied by Mathias Sagee, whose loss is $750. Covered by insurance.

NEW-JERSEY.

Charter Committee.

The Committee on amendments to the Jersey City Charter, appointed by authority of a recent resolution of the Common Council, is composed as follows:

Aldermen—First Ward, Aldermen Thompson and Griffith; Second Ward, Wilson and Erwin; Third Ward, Hill and Insley; Fourth Ward, Rappelye and Hoffman. Aldermen Lyon, President of the Board, and D. S. Manners, Mayor, were added to the Committee.

Citizens—First Ward, D. S. Gregory, and A. H. Wallis; Second Ward, George W. Edge and Hugh McComb; Third Ward, Robert Gilchrist and Wm. Pearsall; Fourth Ward, S. Wescott and H. M. Traphagen.

The Committee will probably be called together next week.

Dedication.

The Lecture-room of the Hedding M. E. Church, in Jersey City, will be opened for religious services to-morrow. The discourse at 10½ o'clock A. M., will be delivered by Rev. Wm. H. Milburn, late Chaplain to Congress; at 3 P. M., Rev. M. E. Ellinwood will preach, and at 7 P. M. a sermon will be delivered by Rev. W. P. Corbett, of New-York.

Donation to the Poor.

Yesterday, Mr. J. M. Merseller devoted the proceeds of his line of stages for the benefit of the poor of Hudson County. The proceeds of his Jersey City and Bergen Line, and the Hoboken and Hudson Line will afford about $125 for benevolent purposes.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 17, at the house of Mrs. Wilkin, No. 146 Washington-st., by Rev. John Bush, of the Fifth A. R. Presbyterian Church, Jane-st., Mr. Robt. John Canavan to Miss Janet Cameron, both of this City.

In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 17, at the residence of the bride's uncle, No. 29 Washington-square, by Rev. Edward Lathrop, William Fitzsimons, of Deckertown, N. J., to Kate Wardell, of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 16, by Rev. E. F. Hatfield, D. D., Oliver C. Halsey to Mary A., daughter of John J. Cope, Esq., all of this City.

In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 17, by Rev. J. Aldrich, of St. Stephen's Church, Mr. Patrick McGovern, of Cincinnati, to Sarah, daughter of Winslow Manly, Esq., late of Ballinee, County Mayo, Ireland.

☞ Dublin and Mayo papers please copy.

At Hackensack, N. J., on Wednesday evening, Jan. 16, by Rev. Mr. Werner, Mr. John H. Van Saun, of Sacramento City, Cal., to Miss Rachel, daughter of Rev. Mr. Blauvelt.

DIED.

In this City, on Friday morning, Jan. 18, John R., youngest child of Aaron and Cynthia Mussell, in the 4th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 66 East 13th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

In this City, on Friday, Jan. 18, Ebenezer Butler, son of Joseph B. and Emma R. Miller, aged 6 years, 9 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday morning, Jan. 20, at 10½ o'clock, from No. 38 West 18th-st. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

In this City, on Friday, Jan. 18, Susan G. Wallis, wife of J. Thomas Netherville, and daughter of the late Hammond Wallis.

The friends of the family, and those of her uncle, James Noyes, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 120 East 19th-st., at 1½ o'clock, on Sunday afternoon, without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 17, of injury of the spine, Charles R. Patterson, eldest son of Mrs. Mary J. Pulitzer, of Westchester, aged 21 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, on Saturday, at 2 o'clock, P. M., from the residence of his uncle, W. N. Elliott, No. 248 8th-av.

In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 17, Benjamin Franklin, son of Robert and Mary Ellen Hamilton, aged 3 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Saturday,) from the residence of his parents, No. 400 Washington-st., at 3 o'clock.

In this City, suddenly, Wm. H. Fraser.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral services, from his late residence, No. 24 Canal-st., on Sunday, the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock.

☞ The corpse will leave Friday, Jan. 18, Mary A., infant daughter of John H. and Sarah V. Brady, aged 6 months and 4 days.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 17, Mary Ann, wife of John Bailey, Esq., in the 37th year of her age. The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 138 Columbia-st.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 12, at No. 40 Myrtle-av., Augusta Hoffman.

The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Jan. 18, Fanny Sarah, aged 3 years, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Ann Bailey, Esq., in the 7th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 138 Columbia-st.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 12, at No. 40 Myrtle-av., Augusta Hoffman.

The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Jan. 18, Fanny Sarah, aged 3 years, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Ann Bailey, Esq., in the 7th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 138 Columbia-st.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 17, at his residence, No. 88 Henry-st., John P. Bassett, in the 67th year of his age.

The funeral service will take place on Saturday, the 19th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at St. Paul's Church, corner Congress and Court-sts. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 17, Mary, relict of the late Capt. Samuel W. McPherson, in the 69th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her son, Edward S. McPherson, and of her sons-in-law, George D. Hubbard, John D. Cooper, Stephen Van Rensselaer and Robert W. White, are invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, from the house of the latter, in Rush-st., between Kent and Wyth ave., near Peck-slip Ferry, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

☞ The funeral of William D. Wade will take place at the residence of his father, Elias Wade, Jr., No. 127 East 19th-st., on Saturday, Jan. 19, at 1 o'clock P. M. His relatives and friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....JAN. 18.

$5,000 Ind. State 6s.....	81⅝	300 Cleve. and Tol. R.R.	73
12,000 Missouri 6s.....	84⅝	50 do.....	73⅛
10,000 do.....	84⅝	400 do.....	73⅛
3,000 Erie 2d M. Bs.....	89⅝	100 do.....	73⅛
4,000 Erie Bonds.....	74	100 do.....	73⅛
14,000 Erie Bonds of '75	90	200 do.....	b60 74⅛
8,000 Hud. R. 2d M. R.	94	33 Milwaukie & Mis. R.	32⅛
6,000 Ill. C. R. R. Bs...	81⅝	16 Cleve. C. & Cin.....	27⅛
41,000 do.....	81⅝	24 do.....	27
4,000 do.....	81⅝	50 Mich. So. & No. I. R.	30⅛
10,000 do.....	b60 81	100 do.....	30⅛
6,000 T. H. & Ind. M. Bs.	77	200 Erie Railroad.....	32⅛
5,000 N. Y. Cent. 6s.....	95⅝	400 do.....	b5 32⅛
8 Commonwealth Bk.	81	700 do.....	s5 32⅛
41 Bank of Com'ce.....	149	100 do.....	s10 32⅛
10 Bank of America.....	115⅝	300 do.....	32⅛
100 Merchants' Ex.....	104	300 do.....	32⅛
10 N. Lib. & T. Co.....	38	200 do.....	b10 32⅛
100 Del. & H. C. Co. s30	117⅛	100 do.....	s30 32⅛
200 do.....	s30 117⅛	100 do.....	s30 32⅛
90 do.....	s30 116	200 do.....	s5 32⅛
250 Nicar. Transit Co..	52⅝	100 do.....	s5 32⅛
200 do.....	52⅝	200 do.....	b5 32⅛
300 do.....	s30 52⅝	600 do.....	b10 32⅛
50 do.....	s30 52⅝	200 do.....	32⅛
400 do.....	52⅝	50 do.....	s10 32⅛
200 do.....	b60 54	100 do.....	s30 32⅛
100 do.....	b30 54	100 do.....	32
100 do.....	s30 53⅝	700 Reading Railroad	65
10 Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.	60	75 Panama Railroad..	100
47 Gal. & Chi. R. R. ex. d.	110	100 Ill. Cen. R. R.....	s30 98

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction by Simeon Draper:

$11,000 Ohio & Miss. R. R. inc. 10s, int. added... 60
1,000 Illinois Central R. R. 7s, int. added..... 78⅛
2,000 M. S. R. R. (Jackson Br ch) 7s, int. added. 77
1,000 Brooklyn City 6s, 1858 int. added..... 94
100 shares New-Haven & New-London R. R. 2⅛
20 shares Washington Fire Insurance Co. 109⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	81⅝	300 Erie Railroad.....	s30 32
2,000 New-York C. 6s..	95⅝	50 do.....	s5 32⅛
100 Canton Comp'y..	50	200 do.....	32⅛
100 Cumb. Coal Co....	32⅝	100 do.....	b5 32⅛
100 do.....	32⅝	50 do.....	s5 32⅛
10 Milw. & Miss. R. R.	54	100 do.....	32⅛
20 Cleve. C. & Cin. R.R.	30	100 do.....	s30 32⅛
300 Reading R. R.....	67	50 do.....	b5 32⅛
100 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	b60 32	100 do.....	32⅛
50 do.....	b30 32	50 do.....	b10 32⅛
200 Ill. Cent. R. R.....	s30 98	100 do.....	s30 32⅛
50 Cleve. & Tol. R. R..	73⅛	200 do.....	b5 32⅛
50 Gal. & Chic. R. R.	s30 110	100 do.....	32⅛
50 Mich. Cen. R. R.....	91		

FRIDAY, Jan. 18—P. M.

The morning session of the Stock Exchange was quite an exciting one, with very large transactions at a general advance in prices. There was a single line of 5,000 shares Reading Stock sold at 68 ₩ cent. ex dividend, equal to 96 ₩ cent. before the dividend. Mr. Little was the buyer from Messrs. Cammann & Co. This rise was 2 ₩ cent. from yesterday. The stock, after this heavy Cash transaction, receded to 67 ₩ cent., but rallied again and closed 67⅝ cash, 68 buyer 30 days. The buyers in November and December at 30 or 60 days have thus realized a handsome turn on their contracts. Much of the Stock fell due pending the recent close of transfers, and when the books reopened a few days since, the Cash Stock for delivery was ascertained to be scarce. Erie shares advanced to 32⅝, and the Western Roads were 1@1½ ₩ cent. dearer. The Galena and Chicago sold for 110 ex dividend, equal with the Scrip just paid out and the premium thereon to 120 ₩ cent. Cleveland Columbus was done at 97½. New-York Central advanced to 93½ ₩ cent., and large transactions were had in Illinois Central Bonds and Eries of 1875. The last advanced to 90 ₩ cent. Missouri State 6ixes and Indiana State fives were ⅜@⅝ ₩ cent. better. In the afternoon prices were generally less firm at the opening of the Second Board, owing, in part, to the rapid business in the early part of the day, and the revival of the story from Washington of a special message from the President of a warlike tone. Subsequently, however, these influences were lost sight of, and the closing bids were nearly as high as the top rates of the morning.

The growing abundance of Money here, and the stringency on the other side, have influenced the Foreign Exchanges to the extent of ¼ ₩ cent. and on some of the Continental Capitals ¼@⅜ ₩ Cent. London was close at 108¼@⅝, and at the very close, 108⅛, asked by the leading Bankers. For Southern and Canada Bank bills 108¼ was paid. Francs varied 5.22½@5.20; a sale of Southern Bank drawn at the intermediate figure, 5.21¼. North of Europe generally firm and scarce at the close. The Sub-Treasury paid out to-day, $459,629, (partly on disbursing officer's checks,) most of which went into the Banks. The Custom Duties were $181,770. A transfer of a million of dollars was made to the Bullion Fund to make advances on the next deposits of California Dust and Bars. The regular balance in the Sub-Treasury is thus reduced to $1,365,475. It is rumored from Washington, that the Mexican Indemnity of $3,000,000 will soon be settled among the rival claimants, which done, the Treasury will at once disburse it.

The Dry Goods Import, for the week, is $1,803,841, against $1,970,060 the corresponding week of last year. The following is the summary:

	Consumpt'n Entrs. Pkgs.	Value.	Warehousing. Pkgs.	Value.	Withdrawn. Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool.	762	$339,743	68	$17,181	171	$64,687
Man. of Cotton.	806	188,891	436	69,011	824	121,651
Man. of Silk...	1,027	617,148	93	37,804	160	65,088
Man. of Flax...	261	64,060	54	12,264	197	43,313
Miscellaneous..	514	197,204	105	20,252	597	34,714
Total.....	3,368	$1,606,471	756	$157,370	1,759	$329,053
		197,370				329,053
Total entered.....		$1,803,841	Total marketed			$1,543,418

PHILADELPHIA CITY BANKS—JAN. 1.

Five ₩ cents.....	$2,448,215 21
Six ₩ cents.....	12,702,614 25
Total.....	$14,150,829 46
Bonds in Sinking Fund not cancelled.....	36,168 26
Balance.....	$14,113,897 15
Loans unpaid, due prior to July 1, 1854..	24,625 10
Loans unpaid, due prior to Jan. 1, 1855..	18,868 00
Total.....	$14,157,390 27

Loans created since last statement:

North Western Railroad.....	$75,000 00	
Government.....	30,000 00	
Philadelphia City.....	20,000 00	
Police and Parishes.....	21,000 00	
Total amount of funded debt.....		$4,151,390 27

SOUTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY, JANUARY 2.

Discounts.....	$875,373	
Domestic bills.....	3,150,377	
Debts in suit and overdue debts.....	60,000	
Investments in gen'l exchanges.....	248,115—	3,849,865
Kentucky State bonds, 6 ₩ cent..		600,000
Banking house.....		60,000
Furniture and cost account.....		800
Due Ky. South'n bd West'n Bks.		148,000
Due from Eastern banks.....	117,395	
Notes of other Banks on hand....	221,510	
Gold and silver.....	962,410—	1,301,315
Total.....		$6,151,000
Capital stock.....	$1,000,000	
Due depositors.....	262,054	
Due banks.....	110,207	
Dividend account.....	2,000	
Circulation.....	3,600,251	
Contingent fund.....	185,000 00	
Profit and loss.....	591,507 24—	416,507— $6,151,000
Half yearly dividend, 5 ₩ cent.		

BANK OF MISSOURI, JAN. 31.

Bills discounted.....		$6,494,737
Exchange matured.....		675,136
Exchange maturing.....		1,442,915
Real estate.....		504,063
Bills receivable.....		149,372
Suspended debt.....		67,546
Due from Banks.....		88,281
Bank notes on hand.....		89,870
Specie on hand.....		1,355,050
Total.....		$5,314,964
Capital stock owned by the State	$504,865	
Capital stock owned by individuals.....	951,300—	1,456,465
Due depositors.....		1,398,875
Dividends unpaid.....		2,951
Interest and exchange.....	$300,173	
Loss expenses.....	68,630	
Less profit account.....	27—	32,143— 268,027
Contingent fund.....		182,380
Due to Banks.....		179,456
Circulation.....		2,805,009
Total.....		$5,314,964
Half yearly dividend.....		3½ ₩ cent.
Contingent Fund.....		1 ₩ cent.

UNION BANK OF TENNESSEE, JANUARY 8.

Domestic bills, due within 30 days.....	$620,000		
Domestic bills, due within 60 days.....	370,000		
Domestic bills, due over 60 days.	1,041,798		$2,141,798
Discounted notes.....			1,625,734
Suspended debt.....			77,389
Stocks.....			44,800
State Bonds.....			3,250
Due from Banks.....			322,969
Office balances.....			320,088
Real estate, viz: Taken for Debt	38,960		
Banking houses and lots..	82,045		118,075
Cash, viz: Notes of other Banks	143,797		
Gold and silver.....	379,801		425,520
In Transitu.....	95,000 00	$3,077,941	
Total.....	$374,601 53		
Capital stock.....			1,778,400
Due to Banks.....			94,227
Dividends unclaimed.....			4,586
Dividend declared this day, (6 per cent).....			98,800
Profit and loss.....			304,615
Contingent interest.....			22,761
Individual depositors.....			740,148
Circulation (Outstanding only $2,905,960).....			2,705,360
Total.....			$5,077,941
Half-yearly dividend 5 per cent			

ILLINOIS CENTRAL ROAD—1855.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.
Passage.....	$66,563 11	$64,661 77	$60,912 10	$46,578 86
Freight.....	16,627 02	22,924 49	20,586 02	42,729 40
Rent to other Cos	4,364 96	1,363 16	3,027 24	7,026 02
Mails & Express	2,319 19	2,319 19	2,319 19	2,319 19
Rents, &c.....	3,168 62	4,068 83	4,068 40	4,064 98
Total.....	$87,042 10	$95,337 40	$90,853 55	$102,718 44
	May.	June.	July.	Aug.
Passage.....	$81,648 19	$61,648 12	$68,496 73	$80,847 29
Freight.....	62,097 85	45,761 61	50,817 90	70,065 90
Rent to other Cos	8,308 90	7,930 15	8,504 68	10,148 14
Mails & Express	4,194 77	4,168 64	4,168 64	4,287 76
Rents, &c.....	4,854 96	5,509 76	5,189 87	4,490 75
Total.....	$151,494 16	$125,481 28	$136,980 82	$169,877 84
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Passage.....	$73,056 03	$68,915 12	$75,833 87	$67,390 10
Freight.....	67,119 23	88,812 81	80,013 26	86,412 26
Rent to oth'r Cos	12,678 54	15,037 34	11,920 46	16,854 66
Mails & Express	4,320 66	4,320 66	4,320 66	5,157 81
Rents, &c.....	4,708 73	5,160 03	4,569 08	2,935 94
Total.....	$160,913 98	$182,707 21	$176,676 33	$178,270 98

Total for the year.			
Passage.....	$816,048 19	Mails & Express	$48,243 28
Freight.....	626,284 81	Rents, &c.....	54,228 38
Rent of Road to other Compan's.	105,068 88	Aggregate total.	$1,542,118 81

The Annual Report of the Bank Department, which we published yesterday, reflects a high degree of credit on the Superintendent, not only for the perspicuous style in which he presents the facts and tables relating to this important branch of the State Administration, but because of its business-like and judicious recommendations. New-York has reason to be proud of her *Public Credit and Banking System. The latter* has not suffered in the hands of Mr. Schoonmaker; nor does he appear emulous of introducing changes in the general working of the Banking Laws. These, it is known, have been almost uniformly satisfactory, we might say entirely so, since the original draft of the system in 1838. To their present details, in the main, the Superintendent would give stability. It is only where they have been nullified by certain practices among the Bankers, that he would introduce new penalties or restrictions. Two points of reform, in this respect, he gives the Legislature to understand, claim their attention and action.

1. The Bond and Mortgage basis. It is to be feared that mortgages upon city and town lots are introduced of doubtful security. He would exclude these altogether in future, because of their uncertain value. Farm mortgages, upon well improved property, he would restrict to 60 ₩ cent. of their lowest cash valuation, and then receive them as a basis of circulation to one-half only of the 80 ₩ cent. The present rule, applicable to both classes of mortgages, is two-fifths the appraised value. The importance of this provision will be seen in the fact that of the Free Bank circulation of the State, say $24,458,001 registered, about three-fifths, of $15,108,485, is of a mixed basis, a little over one half public stocks, and $6,848,726 in bonds and mortgages counted at 40 ₩ cent. of their appraised value. It is not so much to the abundance of security or its apparent safety he objects, as to its immediate availability in case of sudden need. Cash buyers of city and town lot mortgages, where the property is not improved, cannot be commanded at all times, even at 40 cents. of the appraised value of the property. Such property, indeed, has no certain availability in hard times. It should therefore be excluded. Farm mortgages, although it would be desirable to have the Department rid of them also, can be sold in an emergency, and generally for what they have been received at in the Department. The new restriction therefore commends itself to the attention of the Legislature.

2. The new Banks, which have succeeded to expired Safety-Fund Charters, under the same title, have long abused the liberality of the Banking Laws by availing of a privilege in the act of 1849 in regard to their old circulation. The act permitted them to commence their new organization with only $10,000 instead of $100,000 as the minimum of Stock and Mortgage security. It was not intended that the basis should remain at this sum, but no penalty beyond the withholding of the interest on the securities was provided against the abuse of the privilege. This was, of course, wholly inadequate, and so the old Safety-Fund notes continued in use, without stint, until 1854, when the Legislature demanded that they should be gradually withdrawn in three years. This, however, has only sanctioned a doubtful practice without inducing a more faithful compliance with the previous act of 1849. The Stock and Mortgage Securities have not, in many cases, been increased, as the list of nineteen Banks, which we made up yesterday—circulating $2,720,051, old Safety-Fund notes—and not even recognising their liability in their quarterly reports—bears witness. The Superintendent, therefore, suggests:

"The Legislature having limited to three years the extension of such exclusive privileges to that class of Banking Associations, it is submitted whether some more stringent provision should not be made, so as at least to make it the interest of these Associations to comply with the law, rather than to disobey and disregard it, and to make the path of obedience easier and more profitable than that of resistance. The three years' limit will expire as to ten more Associations on the 1st day of January, 1856, some of which have, and others of them have not as yet, deposited the real bond and mortgage security required."

The fact that the Banks refuse, or are asking the status, and generally evasive answer given in the State, are aggravated by parallel. The abolition of the fact that they do not even recognize their liabilities in their quarterly reports, renders new legislation doubly necessary. If do nothing else, to vindicate the integrity of the law. In several instances in this City, the old Safety Fund notes are not even included in the weekly official averages of the Banks which issued and continue to use them. A technical construction of public duty is thus indulged by men, who, whether as Bankers or Merchants, would scorn the imputation of bad faith on any other subject of business. They forget that they are setting the worst possible example to less responsible and evil-disposed financiers. There is the Greenwich Bank, for instance, said to have a very respectable man at its head, using $200,928 of these defunct Safety Fund notes, without acknowledging that they are really in circulation. And the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank has done the same thing ever since the Weekly Average Law went into operation. The Superintendent of Banking reports that it has $170,000 still out. Yet the President is one of the oracles in the New-York Clearing House, ready to deal in the most summary style with an offending or weak brother, who makes his settlements at the House out of time or happens to run debtor too often.

It will probably be said that this is a small affair to urge upon such respectable concerns as the two Banks named and the City Bank, Bank of America, Mechanics and Farmers' of Albany, &c., which are presumed to be good enough for these old notes, whether they put up new security, according to law, and recognize the binding obligation of the notes in their quarterly and weekly exhibits, or not. But these are supposed to be the luminaries of New-York Banking, and ought to be free from the appearance of law-breaking or bad faith. They are the Banks which are expected to stand as patterns of all that is right and creditable in the business. They have no right, therefore, to put themselves above the law because of their high credit. The recent illustration of the New-Haven Road has pretty well shown to this community that there are few so rich in means or notable in mercantile credit, as to withstand the temptation of shirking just responsibility under the law when technical occasion offers. Who will undertake to say, therefore, that what Mr. Whitney, Mr. Phenix, and Mr. Aaron have done, in person or by proxy, in connection with the New-Haven Directors, in this case would not be repeated by Mr. Astor, Mr. Newbold, Mr. Woerz, or Mr. Olcott, if a party of avaricious stockholders should demand of them to repudiate a circulation suspected to be of questionable validity, although they had put their agents in Bank purposely to sign and give it currency?

The earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad Company for the first week in January were:

	Passengers.	Freight.	Total.
1856.....	15,629 61	15,555 73	31,175 39
1855.....	12,646 11	19,819 44	32,465 55
Increase..	2,983 70	3,263 94	5,219 64

The February interest on the Bonds of the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Road will be paid by Mr. E. Whitehouse, Treasurer, No. 54 William-street.

Money Circular for Europe.

[TRANSLATED BY REUTER.]

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 18, 1856.

Our present advices embrace the operations but of four days. The tendency towards greater ease in the Money market continues to be sensibly felt, and during the three days posterior to our advices of the 14th inst., a general but moderate rise has been experienced in our Stocks, accompanied with some activity.

Our market has borne much better than might have been expected, the Liverpool news to Jan. 5, telegraphed from Halifax, bringing a decline of 1 ₩ cent. on Consols and contradictory tidings respecting the prospects of peace. State Stocks and most of the Railway Bonds and Shares have been affected but little, and that only momentarily, and the prices to-day show a general advance upon our last quotations, with renewed activity in transaction. We notice moderate sales in United States 6s, 1867-68, at 116¾; in Indiana 6s, at an advance of 1¾; in Virginia 6s of 1; in Tennessee 6s of 1¼ ₩ cent., and in Michigan of 1¾ ₩ cent. A steady but moderate demand continues for City and County Bonds. Some San Francisco 10s and Chicago were done at a trifling advance. Also, a few Bonds of some of the Kentucky County. In Railroad Bonds we notice moderate transactions in Illinois Central, Construction and Freelands, with some rise in the latter; Hudson, 3d mortg. at 1 ₩ cent. decline; in Erie 7s, 1875, which are scarce and looking up, as also in Milwaukee and Mississippi 3d section. In Railroad Shares, there was a good deal of activity in those of Erie, Cleveland and Toledo, and Reading, with a decided rise in the latter. Transactions in Michigan Central, Michigan Southern, Illinois Central, and Galena and Chicago have been to a fair amount, with marked advance on all Reading, Galena and Chicago, and Cleveland and Pittsburg are quoted to-day ex dividend. Money is more easy at 7 for call loans. Loans and contracts on time are still made at rates giving 12@18 ₩ cent.; Paper 9@12, according to length and class. Exchanges are becoming scarcer as the close, and rates looking up. Principal transactions on London, 109@109¼; on Paris, 5.21¼@5.20¾.

DE COPPET & CO.

Money Circular for Europe.

[TRANSLATION OF MARIE & RAMS'S CIRCULAR.]

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 18, 1856.

Foreign and Domestic Exchanges being now both in favor of New-York, the Money market is beginning to be favorably affected thereby. In consequence of this improvement, the Stock market showed a gradual upward tendency until yesterday, when the advices per *America* were received from Liverpool the 5th inst. They announced a decline of 1¼ ₩ cent. on Consols, a great scarcity of money in London, and the prospects of an unfavorable issue to the present Peace negotiations. On this news there was a momentary depression, but to-day the upward movement has again manifested itself. This tendency is further stimulated by the large Railroad receipts for December, as noticed below. State Stocks are higher, with important sales in Indiana Fives. Missouri and Indiana are 1 ₩ cent. higher; Tennessee, 1¼ ₩ cent. City and County Bonds have been more active, with an upward tendency. Some sales have been made of Albany, Cincinnati, Jersey City, Louisville, Milwaukee, Quincy, and San Francisco City 10 ₩ cent. Bonds. Rochester City Bonds are scarce. Railway Bonds are firm, without important change or much activity. Erie 1875 Bonds have risen 1 ₩ cent. Illinois Central Construction Bonds have scarcely varied. Freeland Bonds have been sold at 87, and at 88, ex privilege. Erie 1869 Bonds continue in demand, without sellers. Bonds not dealt in at the Stock Exchange—the various issues of Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Bonds—are in good demand at an advance. Some Michigan Central 8 ₩ cent., 1869, have also changed hands. Railway Shares have been active, and have advanced. Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati (with the extra dividend off) has risen 2 ₩ cent.; Erie, 1; Galena and Chicago, 2; Milwaukee and Mississippi, 4; and Reading, ex div., 3 ₩ cent. Money is abundant on call, and the rate on business paper is 1 ₩ cent. lower. Loans on call, 7 ₩ cent.; first-class paper, 8@10 ₩ cent. Exchanges are firm, with moderate sales. Francs are held for higher rates; chief sales at 5.20. London at 109¼.

MARIE & RAMS.

Cotton Circular.

[*For Atlantic.*] NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 19, 1856.

We have received three steamers' advices since the issue of our circular per *Pacific* on the 5th inst., the last one, the *America*, to same date, being five days later—by telegraph from Halifax, on Thursday, 17th inst.; the market by the last advices being similar to the preceding one—sales light, only about 34,000 bales a week, business to some extent being interfered with by the holidays, but closing without spirit at a decline of ¼d. Here, we have had a steady market, and at times a firm one, from the indifference of sellers. The daily sales have generally averaged about 1,000 bales, mostly taken by our spinners and Continental buyers, with a small demand for Liverpool from our stock. Cotton in transitu has been salable at 2¾c. for Mid-

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—The wonderful curative powers of these celebrated medicines in being the only remedy for old sores, sore legs, sore breasts, even when all other remedies have failed.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK...FRIDAY, JAN. 18.

Cleared.

Steamship Genesee, Griffin, Havana, M. O. Roberts.
Ships Michael Angelo, Grant, Liverpool, Howland & Co.; Boston, Wyman, San Francisco, Howland & Co.; Aurora, Reading, Liverpool, G. Griffith; Sultana, Sawyer, Hayes, H. & F. W. Sears.
Brigs Mary, Mahony, St. Jago, R. C. Wilmerding; Ring Wave, Cole, Hong Kong, W. H. Aspinwall; Alaska, Rio Janeiro, Cunningham & Co.
Schooners Sallie, Wren, Atlantic, Pell & Cornell; Ann Augusta, Anderson, Boston, Boyd & Hincken; Ann Ban